THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,005. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE,

1,255 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANCIENT ORDER OF EGYPTIAN MONKS, Monastery of the North. INITIATORUM.

B.—GETTING ALONG WELL. COME AND SEE ME Sunday night. Ask to see Millie. C.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY evenings—Ballet dancer sprains with gent in front row; move ahead. Send name and address to L. M., Herald office.

LEFT HIS HOME, SATURDAY, EVENING, MARCH 23, Frederick W. White, aged 17 years, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes; had on dark Tweed pants, heavy pea jacket, and either a cap or black felt hat; he is supposed to have taken the first train for the West. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father, WILLIAM WHITE, 64 Charles street, New York.

MATILDA—COME TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JANE GILLESPIE IS REQUESTED TO CALL AT 421 Grand street, Williamsburg, L. I. WILLIAM SUGDEN.

MINNIE—FORMERLY OF 128 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street; send your present address to J. F. D. M., Herald office.

NIBLO'S, THURSDAY EVENING—LADY WHO RECOGNIZED gentleman with friend please address J. H., Uptown Advertising office, 1,241 Broadway. To save mistakes, give description.

ROGERS WISHES TO SEE YOU, SUNDAY, AT TWO o'clock. BLONDE.

RICHARD A. HECKER WILL PLEASE SEND HIS address to G. M. CHAPMAN, box 1,782 Post office, without delay, for their mutual advantage.

SATURDAY, SATURDAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872.

TO "E."—JUST RECEIVED LETTER. ADDRESS again, CONFIDENCE, box 157 Herald office.

WILLIE M. H.—WE WANT YOU TO COME HOME. ANN L. H.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—THURSDAY EVENING; LADY IN orchestra: dressed hands in parting; if agreeable, please send address to P. H., Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN IRVING HALL, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, near the close of the ball, a Pocketbook, containing currency and small coupons. Apply, and prove property, at 864 Broadway, room 15.

LEFT IN A BROADWAY AND TWENTY-THIRD street stage, on Thursday morning, a Satchel, containing $27 50 in money, a blue veil, &c. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at ALLING BROS., 170 Broadway, corner of Maiden lane.

LOST—A GOLD ENAMELLED LADY'S WATCH, CHAIN and Pin, the pin having a small chain from end to end. A good reward will be paid by returning it to or addressing J. W. STEINBECK, 175 East Eighty-second street.

LOST.—THE PARTY WHO HAS THE ADVERTISER'S Wallet, taken from his pocket last evening at about half-past ten o'clock, on the plaid arm of a Fourth avenue car, coming down town, between Eighth and Seventh streets, containing about $25 in notes and a $5 gold piece, besides sundry memorandums and about half a dozen small keys, will very much oblige the loser by returning the Wallet, with all its contents, except the money, addressed to P. C. V. S., box 146 Post office, New York.

LOST, MARCH 18, SMALL PACKAGE CONTAINING deed for lot in Cypress Hills Cemetery and other papers, valuable to owner only. Liberal reward will be paid for same at office of Cypress Hills Cemetery, corner Bowery and Grand street.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, A GOLD Watch, with the words "Father's Gift" engraved on the back. $25 reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on its return to J. J. KAVANAGH, No. 7 Nassau street, room 2.

LOST BETWEEN W COSTER STREET AND SOUTH Fifth avenue, or Canal street or on South Fifth avenue, between Canal and Broome streets, a Knight Templar's Badge, engraved "W. H. Rogers, Norfolk, Va.; Grave Commandery." Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 323 Canal street.

LOST, ON A HAMILTON AVENUE FERRYBOAT, ON Friday morning, a package of law papers, of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving the same with JOHN B. FOGERTY, 27 Chambers street, room 10.

LOST, A BLACK CASHMERE CAPE, GOING FROM Broadway and Twelfth street to Hoboken. The finder, by returning the same to 20 Rutgers street, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—THIS EVENING, MARCH 29, A RED Russia Bag; a suitable reward will be paid for its delivery with contents at the Everett House; name on tag. F. SATTERTHWAITE.

STOLEN FROM THE FARM OF THE SUBSCRIBER, at Kingston, N. Y., on the night of the 25th inst., a dark bay Horse, 7 in. hands high, 10 years old, and has one white hind foot. Also a Harness, made by W. Stayton; $25 reward will be paid for the recovery of said property. DAVID CARLE.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, AT A DOOR TO RAND BOY, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, on Fifth avenue, a Pocketbook containing papers and Collar. Return to 10 Rand & Boy, 329 Broadway.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AT 436 CHERRY street, New York, and no questions asked, for the recovery of a Black Dog, Chain and Collar, stolen from No. 156 West Forty-first street Thursday evening, March 28, 1872.

A REWARD OF $50 WILL BE PAID FOR $18 IN bills, lost on Saturday last between 10 and 11 A. M., on the Twenty-third car, 5th Broadway, on Sunday last, or package, no questions asked.

CON A SUN, DETECTIVE, LOSS A FACT, 2 Broadway and 11 Newspaper Row. 1863—Female shoplifting a specialty; expenses moderate; branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis; correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

DETECTIVES—LOSALL & JONES, NO. 5 PINE street, furnish private and efficient operatives to all questions pertaining to detections, correspondents throughout United States and Europe; business strictly confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies and who do not desire to surrender their policies or an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 17 Liberty street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 324 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling at 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. RIDELOW, ROBERT LEWIS.

A FURNITURE OF FAMILIES CAREFULLY moved; city or country; furniture packed, shipped; storage for furniture, Excelsior Furniture, Baggage Express, 115 West Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 36 Broadway, 152 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row; box 4,969 Post office.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 23—MARCH 29, 1872.
24, 64, 57, 3, 39, 65, 75, 51, 15, 25, 68, 69, 48, 19, 27.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 262—MARCH 29, 1872.
61, 72, 68, 35, 44, 22, 66, 17, 47, 50, 54, 4, 28, 9.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 151—MARCH 29, 1872.
17, 2, 42, 61, 58, 18, 31, 32, 22, 51, 5, 3, 63, 26, 70.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 152—MARCH 29, 1872.
3, 73, 44, 54, 10, 69, 11, 41, 43, 50, 46, 47, 8, 60.
N. B.—In Paducah, class No. 150, 11th ball should be 53 instead of 5, as printed. Tenth ballot 3.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 36 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS 23 Chambers street. NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New York for the year 1872 will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 8, 1872, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1872, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the value of said real and personal estate of the city and county of New York. All persons believing themselves aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

GEO. H. ANDREWS, THOS. J. CREAMER, WM. H. KING, NATHANIEL SANDS, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

FIRST LAGER BEER BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT. Imported Bavarian Beer, per dozen.....$2 50
Imported Vienna Beer, per dozen..... 2 50
Also Milwaukee Beer, per dozen..... 1 75
Cincinnati Beer, per dozen..... 1 50
New York Beer, per dozen..... 1 00
For family use and shipping. Delivered free.
HOLLENDER & CO., 241 Broadway, opposite City Hall, New York.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS received for March 12, by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the British ship Early Morn, from China, as the captain or agents will pay no debts of their contracting.
A. A. LOW & BROTHERS, Agents.

PASSENGERS ON SHIP JAMES FOSTER, JR., WHO gave powers of attorney to undersigned and have not received share of compensation, address GEORGE P. SMITH, 40 Wall street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—EXTRAORDINARY drawing 4th of April, 1872.
CARPLES & CO., 43 Chatham street, room No. 3.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &C., AT 55 the new first class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c. Insured at low rates if desired; 106 to 114 East Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue; articles received on storage, for disposal, at private sale. JOHN H. MORRELL.

$300,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana "Extraordinary," April 4, Kentucky, class 252, Nos. 61, 73, 75; draw $20,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

A RED SETTER SLUT, THOROUGHLY BROKEN, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Union stables, Forty-first street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—RUSSIAN BLOODHOUND Slut; must be very large, young and handsome; weight from 125 to 150 pounds, and 6 and from 26 to 32 inches high. State price and where seen.
H. GARDNER, 52 Thompson street, rear.

STALLIONS.

GEORGE WILKES AND HONEST ALLEN.
The two fastest trotting stallions in the world will stand for a limited number of mares, at the stock farm of Wm. M. Kinnaird, Central avenue, three-quarters of a mile above McComb's Dam Bridge, and opposite Arcularius Hotel. George Wilkes, by Hyedyk's Hambletonian, will serve for $150 for the season. Honest Allen, best son of the celebrated Ethan Allen, will serve for $100 for the season. Season commencing April 1, 1872, and ending August 1, 1872. For services of the above horses payable in advance. Good stabling and pasturage for mares. All accidents at owner's risk.
WM. H. BOIST, 19 West Twenty-seventh street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BAKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK PAVILION, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, MAJOR CHARLES W. BAKER, AUCTIONEER. Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
The only mart in the State HAVING A DRIVING RING for showing horses on sale.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Handsome and fast bay Trotting Mare, sired by Hyedyk's Hambletonian, dam by Black Hawk; is 15½ high, 8 years old; is an extra stylish, prompt and gamey driver; has a record of 2:33; is afraid of nothing; can be driven by a lady and is warranted sound and kind.
The above mare was raised by Col. Abbott, of Orange county; speed and pedigree guaranteed.
Toe well known bay Mare Lizzie Smith, sired by Abdallah Chief, dam a Royal George mare; has a record of 2:36; is 15 high, 8 years old, flowing mane and tail; is sure to trot in 2:40 for good day and track; is a great race mare; no vice or tricks; would make a fine brood mare; stands without tying; easy driver; warranted sound and kind, and can be had at 45 this day.
Phaeton Establishment, consisting of a handsome and extra combined day saddle and harness Gelding, 15½ high, 7 years old; an extra stylish, fine and handy driver; can trot in 3:10; is elegant under saddle; gentle for a lady to drive and warranted sound and kind; also an elegant Basket Wagon, Harness, Blankets, &c.
The well known bay trotting Gelding Isaac Bell, sired by Gilbreth Knox, dam by St. Lawrence; is 16½ high, 7 years old; has a record of 2:45 at Bangor, Me.; is an extra fine and pleasant driver, great roadster and warranted sound and kind.
Fine brown family Horse, 16 high, 7 years old; fine, prompt and gamey driver; can trot in 2:30; is a great roadster and warranted sound and kind; also one half spring Jagger Wagon, two seats; Harness, &c.
Extra fine and stylish roan Mare, 15½ high, 7 years old; a very handy, prompt and easy driver; sharp all day roadster; can trot in 3½; is gentle for a lady to drive and is warranted sound and kind.
Fine large Blocky-built bay Gelding, 15¾ high, 6 years old, fine free driver, sharp roadster, extra fine business horse, and warranted sound and kind.
Extra stylish bay Mare, 15½ high, 6 years old; prompt, stylish and handy driver; can trot in 2:40; gentle for lady to drive; warranted sound and kind.
High bred chestnut Mare, Flexible stock, bred in Virginia, 15½ high, 6 years old, extra fine, free and easy driver; can trot in 2:30; very fine under saddle; great roadster; warranted sound and kind; also Road Wagon, Harness, &c.
Fine black Horse, 15¾ high, 6 years old; fine, stylish driver; great roadster; warranted kind; also road Wagon, Harness, &c.
Family Establishment, consisting of a handsome coal black coupe Horse; 16 high, 6 years old; fine, stylish and game driver; can trot in 3½; is a great roadster; flowing mane and tail, and warranted sound and kind; also fine Coupe, Pole and Shafts, Harness, &c.
One fine top Pony Phaeton; built by Miner & Stevens.
Six top and no top Road Wagons.
New and second hand Harness, Horse Clothing, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Halters, &c.
Dog A Expressand Business Wagons.
Elegant and extra combined bar thoroughbred saddle and harness Gelding, raised by Zet Ward, Esq., of Kentucky; is 15¾ hands high, 6 years old; is extra stylish and fine; goes all the Kentucky gaits; is fine in harness, and warranted kind.
Also several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

A.—KISER, STEVENS & CO.,
656 Broadway.

Respectfully notify the public that, owing to the intended removal of their warerooms to their new store, 115 to 121 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, they will sell their large stock of every description of Carriage and light Wagon, of the most fashionable style and elegant finish and of their own manufacture
AT REDUCED PRICES UNTIL MAY 1.

A DUSENBURY & VANDUSER SINGLE SEAT road Wagon.
Four seat Park Phaeton, by Corbett & Scharch.
Four spring top Wagon, very elegant, made by Baldwin.
Clarence Coupe, made by J. R. Lawrence.
Four seat open Coupe Rockaway, by Norton & Co.
Four seat heated pole Thoroughs.
Top pony Phaeton, very light.
Rubber Pony Phaeton, both basket and panel body.
Four seat Depot Wagons, with and without toys.
Tumble four seat Rockaways.
Single Pony Phaetons, from $175 up.
Top and no top Pony Phaetons, from $150 up.
Light Spring Delivery Wagons, from $130 up.
Very light express Wagon, $90.
Carpenter's Wagon, $120.
Single and double Harness, Sheets, Whips, Robes, Blankets, &c., &c.
AT PRIVATE SALE,
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A N. CLARENCE, MADE BY LAWRENCE, COST $1,000, for $700; also one four seat Wagonette, cost $1,000, for $700; one six seat Wagonette, cost $1,000, for $700; one six seat Wagonette, cost $1,000, for $700. HANS, No. 10 East Fourth street.

A GENTLEMAN BEING OBLIGED TO GO TO EUrope at once will sell his handsome Coupe Horse and Carriage (or Horse only) cheap. The Horse is a fine roadster and gentleman's driver, and the Carriage is very handsome, made by Brewster & Co., and has been used but a few months. Can be seen at Gilsey House, corner Broadway and Twenty-ninth street. Also, a fine Coupe Horse and Harness, suitable for a lady's use. Apply at the Gilsey House stables, corner Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL SADDLE MARE FOR SALE AT THE United States stables, 38 East Thirty-second street. Also one second hand Wagon.

A TOP WAGON, BY DUSENBURY & VANDUSER, Builder, two-seat Wagons, or Brewster, of Broome street; all styles of Carriages, both second hand and new, comprising all sizes in the market. Pony Phaetons in great variety. Harness of all kinds, from $20 up.
W. H. GRAY, 20 Wooster street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 VERY ELEGANT SUIT OF FRONT ROOMS TO LET—with first class Board, in the spacious brown stone residence 217 West Fourteenth street; house strictly first class.

2 LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With good Board, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at 160 Bleecker street. Terms moderate.

2 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH alcoves, hot and cold water, with every comfort of a home, with Board; no moving in May. 47 West Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue.

5 DOORS FROM FIFTH AVENUE, 10 EAST TWENTY-eighth street.—Pleasant Room, second floor; Board if desired; family small. To pleasant party terms to suit. Best references required.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AVenue and Union square.—Two large communicating Rooms on a second floor, with first class Board; ample closet room, &c.; suitable for a family; references exchanged.

$7 TO $10.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with presses, hot and cold water, marble basins, bath room, gas; good table; home comforts. 272 West Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue.

11 VARICK STREET.—RESPECTABLE MEN CAN GET good Board and single or double beds at $5 per week. M. MORAN, Proprietor.

12 WAVERLEY PLACE.—THE FINEST HOUSE IN the city.—Beautiful front Rooms and Hall Rooms, together or separately, for gentlemen and wives; $14 and $20 for two, with Board.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue.—To let, with Board, to three or four gentlemen, a handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms on parlor floor; references exchanged.

17 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOME second floor front Room to let, with Board; French cook.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ONE LARGE and a few small Rooms, with or without Board. References given and required.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—TO LET, FURNISHED Rooms, with Board.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Several pleasant single Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for gentlemen; central and delightful location. First class references given.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

56 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, FOUR DOORS FROM Fifth avenue.—Large, handsomely furnished Room, with Board; table and house first class.

84 MACDOUGAL STREET, ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE.—A nice front Room to let, with excellent Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; good location; references.

120 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with Board, nicely furnished, en suite or singly; no moving; references exchanged.

139 HUDSON STREET, HOBOKEN.—NEWLY FURnished Second Floor to let, to a family or single gentlemen, with first class Board, private table if desired.

200 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—A NEWLY furnished Room to let to a young married couple or two gentlemen, with Board; family private.

208 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD avenue.—Board, with handsomely furnished Rooms, can be obtained at moderate prices; cars to every part of the city.

214 THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—Well furnished front Room and Bedroom, second story, with Board for two $16, with a quiet American family; reference required.

248 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET—BOARD.—A large Room, on second floor, handsomely furnished, for gentleman and wife; table unsurpassed; also two single gentlemen.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO ADULTS, to let, with Board, in a private family at Orange, N. J., six minutes from depot; house commodious; fine grounds; gas; terms, $17. Address E. D., Orange, N. J.

TO PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &C.—FOR RENT, ROOM, with Bedroom, on first floor, furnished, with or without Board. Apply at 208 East Fourteenth street, near Third avenue; five story brown stone front.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A FURNISHED ROOM; Board on Sunday only; best references given and required. Address M. J. M., box 157 Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY AND CHILD WANT BOARD AND Room in a private family. References exchanged. Address E. F. M., Herald office.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO PROCURE BOARD for her child. Apply at 428 Canal street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN a private family, within ten minutes' walk of Sixth [illegible]; boarding houses need not answer. Address NEATNESS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A NICELY furnished Room, with Board, in a private family living in New York or vicinity. Address, stating terms, &c., CHAS. K., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife, with Board for lady only; widow lady preferred, where there are no other boarders; good table indispensable. Address, with particulars, Mrs. MOORE, 304 West Twenty-sixth street.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BOARD, BY A GENTLEman, wife, child seven years' old and maid. Address, stating terms and location, box 167 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SIZE ROOMS, WITH BOARD for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location south of Twenty-third street. Address, stating terms, &c., E., box 143 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, L. I.—HALF HOUR from Wall street; facilities from Peck slip and Eleventh street; first class accommodation; moderate terms; references, former guests. M. BRENNAN, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR OF THE city, by a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Address W. T. C., box 5,252 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, AT A country place on one of the Jersey railroads, not over 20 minutes' ride from the ferries. Address, stating terms and location, S., box 103 Herald office.

BOARDERS WANTED—AT A FIRST CLASS FARM house in the country; for any length of time, commencing May 1; splendid place; situated two miles east of East Litchfield station, on Naugatuck Railroad. Call on or address Mrs. E. ALFRED, Harwinton, Litchfield county, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR FAMILY OF FIVE persons, for five to seven months, from middle of April, where there is plenty of room; private family preferred; location must be within about one mile of railroad, at Yonkers, or Flatbush, N. J. Address C. H. KIMBALL, 11 New street, New York.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE station, N. J., one hour from Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad.—Favorable arrangements can be made for the spring and summer seasons at this popular hotel, which for comfort and convenience has no equal in the vicinity of New York; 21 trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVEnue, corner Twenty-fifth street—Rooms for gentlemen or families, transient or permanent, with or without meals; private table if desired; house and baths open all night.

DEVON HOUSE, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway.—European Plan. Furnished Rooms from 50 cents to $2 per day, and from $2 to $5 per week. Restaurant and bar line.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), 648 Broadway, New York.—Good single Rooms, $1 per day. Meals at all hours.
GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

$3 PER DAY FOR GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD.—Delightfully pleasant Suite of Rooms, with the comforts of a home and the attention of a hotel, at moderate rates. Single Lodging Rooms $1 per day. Sherman House, Broadway and Twenty-sixth street.

DRY GOODS.

HAIR—HAIR—HAIR.—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR equal to human hair, can be combed and brushed; Switches, $1, &c.; Human Hair, cheapest in the market; solid switches, rare and long, $5; French Twist, $1; Curls, $1 and upwards; a great many hair made over, &c.; latest styles always on hand. 228 Bowery, near Great Jones street. Highest prices paid for Human Hair.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

E. MATHES & CO., 860 BROADWAY.—ARE NOW ready to show a choice selection of French Bonnets, English Round Hats and Flowers.

MRS. TILLIE, 649 SIXTH AVENUE, FASHIONABLE Dress and Cloak Making; dresses made to order at prices from $3 to $12; latest Parisian styles of patterns, from 50c. to $1 each.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE YACHT BELLA 27 FT. 4 IN. LONG, NEW sails, in perfect order. Apply to N. W. BURTEA, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

FOR SALE A SIX OARED GIG, IN PERFECT order, can be seen at Union Boat Club House, Jersey City. Address for further particulars T. D., box 1,251 Post office.

SLOOP YACHT ALERT—65 FEET LONG; HAS NO use for her; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to JOHN M. SAWYER, 111 Cedar street.

YACHT FOR SALE.
The yacht RAPID, carpenter's measure, about two hundred and [illegible] 200, new measurement one hundred and [illegible] 10, built in 1861, at New London, in a manner to suit the most fastidious. For further particulars apply to DAVENPORT & CO., office of Messrs. Seeds, Strong & Co., 54 Broad street, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

MANKIN WANTED—FOR THE USE OF A PUBLIC school; State price and particulars. Address Post office box 144, Norristown, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Bankers,
50 Wall street,
issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of the world, through the
Messrs. de Rothschild
and their correspondents.
Also make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.
Subject to check at sight.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
185 Chatham square and 62 New Bowery, New York.
DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1, will draw interest from that day.
INTEREST WILL BE COMPUTED MONTHLY, on sums of one dollar and upwards.

A VALUABLE SILVER LEAD MINE—MACHINERY, Buildings, Dock, &c., is offered for sale; this property can be made to pay a dividend upon $5,000,000; the ore can be shipped direct to Europe; vessels drawing 15 feet can be loaded at the mines; title perfect and free from debt. Address box 3,581 Post office.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's office, March 21, 1872.
Interest on City Stocks.—The interest on the bonds and stocks of the city and county of New York, due May 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Comptroller, at the Bureau of Deposit and Disbursement of this department, in the new Court House.
The transfer books will be closed from March 25 to May 1.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN Railroad Company.
NEW YORK, March 27, 1872.
A quarterly dividend of Two and one-half per cent has been declared, payable in cash on 25th April proximo.
Transfer books will be closed from evening of Saturday, 30th March, until morning of Monday, 22d April.
By order of the Board. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

"MONTREAL" AND "SILVER ISLET" Shares for sale by R. H. RICKARD, 19 Nassau street.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Combination Car Spring Company will be held at the Astor House, New York city, on Saturday, April 6, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the said company.
March 15, 1872. O. A. ROORBACH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY, 257 Broadway, New York.
INVESTS MONEY as AGENTS or TRUSTEES, and if desired TAKES THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF SUCH INVESTMENTS.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT CAN BE CHECKED FOR, PAYABLE AT SIGHT.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
BONDS and MORTGAGES on REAL ESTATE PURCHASED.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All money deposited on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

TO LOAN—$200,000 ON NEW YORK PROPERTY, AND $150,000 to buy mortgages on New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey, Westchester and other country property. Address ATTORNEY, box 2,195 Post office.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—BOSTON, March 27, 1872.—The coupons of the land grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, 1872, will be paid, less government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the company, in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York.
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

WANTED—$7,500 ON GOOD SECURITY (NO REAL estate). Good interest paid. Address LAND, Herald office.

WANTED—$3,000, ON FIRST BOND AND MORTGAGE of property in West Orange, N. J.; sold in January last for $10,000; a superior loan. Principals only address PETERSON, New York Post office (box 556).

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE IN SUMS to suit; also $200,000 to loan in Westchester county (acres preferred); Second and Leasehold Mortgages wanted. HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$250,000 MORE TO LOAN ON GOOD SECOND Mortgages, in sums to suit, on city property only. Make applications at once to PHENIX REAL ESTATE AND LOAN COMPANY, 906 and 908 Third avenue, and 85 Fourth avenue.

$250,000—TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit; good Second Mortgages purchased; money immediately.
S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

$575,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in New York, New Jersey, Westchester, Rockland and Orange counties. Apply to W. H. BERRYMAN, No. 3 John street, room 7.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling of advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AMERICAN OFFICE, 735, ESTABLISHED 1854.—ON Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Lace, Camel's Hair, Shawls, Valuables, &c., any amount loaned; or will buy; utmost value paid. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT 625 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Merchandise and all Personal Property. The same bought and sold. M. ROSENBERG.

MONEY LOANED—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry and Silverware, and the same bought.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street, and 59 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds,

THE FRENCH ARMS INQUIRY.

MORE OF MARQUIS CHAMBRUN.

The Confidence Man and the Trial of Place—Purchasable Bookkeepers—The "Great Influences" at Work—How He Never Asked Sumner to Make a Resolution—Things Not To Be Answered, "Yes" or "No."

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1872.

The Senate Arms Committee met at half-past ten o'clock and resumed the examination of the Marquis de Chambrun.

Mr. HARLAN remarked that he was authorized by the Secretary of War to say that he desired the Marquis to be relieved from all restraint in giving his testimony as to any interview they had had at the War Department. The Marquis said that on the 22d of January last, when he had a second interview with the Secretary of War, he began his conversation by saying that he should speak to him confidentially, when the Secretary replied that there was

NOTHING CONFIDENTIAL IN THE MATTER;

and the Secretary further said he wanted to have his letter to the Secretary of State spread broadcast. The Marquis said, on the 20th of January F. W. Peck, for Remington & Co., made a proposition to him to examine all the books, papers and letters relating to the transactions of Remington & Sons. He was informed by Mr. Peck that Remington had placed in his hands $10,000 for this purpose, but not to buy testimony. The gentleman who was present at the interview was A. G. Read. The Marquis saw no reason why he should not make such an examination. He consulted Mr. Belmont, who decided to give him the power to attend to that business. When he learned that the chief bookkeeper of Remington, Joseph N. Norton, called upon the French Consul and said he was ready to furnish information from his books to show that France had suffered in the contracts for arms, and when he

ASKED FOR A SUM OF MONEY

for furnishing such information the witness confessed that he thought this was something strange. He obtained this intelligence from private letters and from official despatches used in the Place trial. M. Chambrun then proceeded to detail his conversation with Senator Sumner, and spoke of the circumstances under which he gave the Senator the letter from Remington to Leesnæ. Four or five days after this he handed to Sumner the copy of the telegram from Squire to Remington, stating that he (Squire) had

GREAT INFLUENCES AT WORK

for him, and two or three days before Sumner introduced his resolution the Marquis handed to him the letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State. He did not give these papers to Sumner for the purpose of asking an investigation, and in no way, directly or indirectly, had he asked for one. The witness

SPOKE TO SENATOR SCHURZ

on the subject ten or twelve days before the resolution was introduced; nor did he ask or suggest even remotely that there should be or that he desired an investigation. When the telegram from Paris, dated February 9, appeared, the witness went to the Chargé d'Affaires, who expressed his surprise at it, and said that if such a resolution as that referred to had been passed by the Committee on War Contracts and had been sent to him to present to this government he should not do so, but give his government time to reconsider it. The witness thought that the telegram first appeared in *Le Paletot*. He, however, had not seen that paper, but had

SEARCHED IN VAIN TO FIND IT

copied in the *Daily Telegraph*. The Marquis related that the French government had contracted for twenty-five batteries of artillery, which were to be delivered within a certain period of time; but they were not so delivered, and the contract became void. C. K. Garrison, accompanied by General Ingalls, called on M. Treilhard, the French Minister, the result of which was that

THE BATTERIES WERE BOUGHT

by the French government. The Marquis stated that the persons with whom he conferred in New York about the sale of arms and their shipment were Mr. McKenzie, general agent of the Transatlantic steamers; Buchman Brown, who shipped or chartered the steamers Erie and Ontario, and Messrs. Church, Starbuck and several others.

Mr. HAMLIN asked whether the Marquis knew of any person who had communicated with the government or individuals in France, stating there would be or that they expected there would be an investigation into the sale of arms.

The MARQUIS replied, if any person had so acted as to an official matter he could not disclose it.

HE DID NOT SAY YES OR NO.

Mr. SCHURZ asked whether the Marquis knew of any Senator of the United States having had communication with French officials.

The MARQUIS replied, not so far as he knew.

Mr. SCHURZ asked whether the Marquis knew of any person holding official positions in this country who have had communication with the French government or private persons about this matter.

The MARQUIS replied that he did not know, and in the further examination said, about a year ago he gave the names of General Ingalls and C. K. Garrison as being implicated in the sales of arms. The Marquis then stated the conversation between himself and the Secretary of War relative to General Ingalls. Senator Patterson had previously mentioned the name of Ingalls to the Secretary, the Marquis having given the Senator information about Ingalls calling at the French Legation. The Secretary informed the Marquis that he was perfectly willing to take action in regard to Ingalls, but wanted the Marquis to prefer charges. Ingalls had

BOASTED OF HIS INFLUENCE

with the authorities here, and the Marquis had often heard the name of Ingalls mentioned in the Remington transaction. In reply to Mr. Hamlin, the Marquis said he had furnished information to the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a gentleman in whose discretion he had great confidence. The information was furnished at that gentleman's request. The papers he gave to the correspondent were copies of those with which he had furnished Senator Sumner. He did not recollect of having given the names of four persons whom he

BELIEVED TO BE IMPLICATED

in the transactions. The Marquis then gave the names of F. W. Peck, A. G. Read, C. K. Garrison, and also the names of the bookkeeper of E. Remington & Sons and others, as witnesses.

The Marquis was examined at length by several members of the committee, and in the course of his testimony said that

MR. SUMNER READ THE FRENCH PAPERS,

and therefore had information outside of that with which the witness furnished him. He repeated that he never asked Mr. Sumner to introduce his resolution of inquiry. The Marquis stated that he had had three or four interviews with the Secretary of War, the first as to the list of sales of arms, &c., the second relative to the letter of Remington to Leesnæ, the particulars of which the witness stated yesterday, and repeating now that the Secretary of War on the 22d of January read to him aloud before other gentlemen his letter to the Secretary of State in response to Remington's allegations.

Mr. HARLAN asked numerous questions, in order to test the witness' memory.

Senator AMES asked the Marquis what he meant yesterday by saying that he did not like to say the

CONVICTION OF M. PLACE

procured in Washington previous to the trial in France. The Marquis replied that he meant the endorsement of Remington by the Secretary of War, Senator Conkling, General Spinola and others, which in the trial made Remington appear in a new dress.

In answer to a question whether the endorsements were used on the trial, the Marquis answered that he so understood, but it would occupy too long a time to state in what manner.

Senator HAMLIN asked the Marquis whether he knew of any government official who had

IMPROPERLY RECEIVED A DOLLAR

or a cent in the sale of the arms.

The MARQUIS replied, not of his own knowledge.

Senator HAMLIN asked him whether he had any such suspicion.

The MARQUIS replied, he had told the committee all he knew about what was called the "Ring;" always controlled matters outside rather than inside, he had not taken the trouble to wade in the mire and mud to find out.

He was further interrogated on the point, but nothing of importance was elicited.

The Committee adjourned until Monday.

A STEAMER ON FIRE.

The City of Galveston Burning at New Orleans—Greater Part of the Cargo Saved.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1872.

The steamship City of Galveston, Captain Rowland, arrived yesterday morning from New York, with a full cargo of assorted merchandise. She took fire at midnight while steaming, burning her upper works, &c.

The fire is supposed to have originated in her coal bunkers. The only cargo on board was on the middle deck aft. The balance of cargo discharged. The steamer was filled with water, submerging everything on deck. The vessel and cargo were valued at $140,000, and the vessel and part of the cargo were insured in New York. The loss cannot be ascertained.

Later Details from the Scene of the Disaster.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1872.

The despatch this morning regarding the burning of the steamship City of Galveston was greatly exaggerated. [illegible] the fire was [illegible] the middle compartment [illegible] the steamship was burned. One half of the cargo is damaged by water. The portion damaged by water and cargo is $35,000.

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

The Press Still Eager for More.

We continue our extracts on HERALD enterprise. The same varied tone will be found. We should be sorry to compare any of them with the journal at the bottom of to-days quotations, from whose comments we have been obliged to eliminate the obscenity.

AN INTELLIGENT EDITOR—HE SHALL BE GRATIFIED.

[From the Boston Traveller, March 28.]

The little vacation tour of the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent among the swamps and logs of North Carolina as the guest of the Lowery band of outlaws, furnishes the material for a most exciting and thrilling romance for that enterprising journal. Now that the correspondent has safely returned to civilization, after suffering many things at the hands of the telegraph and the Southern editors after being let out to execution by two of the bandits and never heard of more, much that were otherwise tragic becomes simply interesting and even amusing. His story of a three mile horseback ride along a swamp trail, with his equipments hanging his legs at every step; his conveyance across a "channel" on the back of one of the bandits outlaws to save his—the correspondent's—boot polish; his blindfold visit to one of the island dens of the robbers, where a perfect arsenal of weapons confronted his astonished gaze; the hospitality he received at the hands of Bunty, Henry Berry Lowery's wife and "Queen of Scuffletown," on whose beauty he somewhat enthusiastically descants; the marvellous equipment in which he represents the outlaws as habitually travelling—no less than a rifle, two double-barrelled shot guns, three six-shooting revolvers and something less than a peck of ammunition; the hardly won confidence and eventual kindness of the desperate bandits, and lastly the return of the death of Henry Berry Lowery, their leader, by the accidental discharge of his own gun, and the confirmation of Boss Strong's death, thus reducing the band to three, make up a most astonishing tale of one phase of life in the nineteenth century, and whet our appetite for the fuller details which we may expect when the adventurous correspondent has full office facilities for writing and the opportunity of clear-headed reflection in a place of safety.

A PAIR OF SPECTACLES, NO!

[From the Savannah Daily Advertiser, March 27.]

THE LOWERY ROMANCE.—The telegraph announces that Henderson, the HERALD correspondent, has escaped from the Lowery gang in North Carolina, and that he reports the death of the famous outlaw whose name has been a terror in the land. If there is such a party by the name of Henderson, if he really has escaped from his captors, and if—we say if—his report of Lowery's death is to be relied upon the news is very welcome, indeed, to the entire country. But there has been such an air of "sensation" about this entire affair that we find it hard to believe the story as it comes this morning.

ALIVE AND KICKING, PERHAPS.

[From the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle, March 27.]

The saddest announcement of the week is that the HERALD's North Carolina correspondent is not dead, but sleepeth.

MORE SOUTHERN BLIND BLOODTHIRSTINESS.

[From the Savannah Republican, March 26.]

THE HERALD'S "OUTLAW" COMMISSIONER.—In the miserable twaddle with which the NEW YORK HERALD is now seeking to entertain its readers, regarding the movements and exploits of its North Carolina "commissioner," does not thoroughly disgust them their stomachs must be made of strange stuff indeed. In the last report we are told as achievements to be boasted of that the HERALD commissioner had reached the cabin of Lowery, the leader of the outlaws, found her husband from home for an absence of six weeks, had made a "complete conquest" of his negro wife, was her "constant attendant," accompanied her to church on Sunday and back to her cabin, &c. He finally meets with a portion of the outlaws, who swear him "with terrible oaths" never to divulge any of the secrets that may be communicated to him, with the penalty of a "horrible and certain death." He swears, of course, till he is black and blue, but resolves to tell all to the HERALD in order to glorify "the great representative journal of America!" Now, isn't this a pretty piece of business for honest men to contemplate! The latest news from the HERALD's correspondent is not favorable to his safety. The Wilmington papers of Sunday say he was at Lowery's cabin Friday, and about dark three of the gang entered and abruptly ordered him to follow them to the swamp, which he did after sending forward a despatch to New York. It is believed that he has paid the penalty of his folly with his life.

TENNIE'S TIRADE.

Lecture by Miss Tennie C. Claflin at the Academy of Music—Plain Talk About the Breast of Free Love and the Tyranny of Marriage.

Miss Tennie Claflin lectured at the Academy of Music last evening. The house was crowded, and inasmuch as when the doors were opened a surging mob, stretching into the middle of Irving place, was doing its best to get inside, there is little doubt that a report of the police, given subsequently, that the Academy could have been filled twice over, was, in all probability true. There was one conspicuous feature in the assembly that occupied the seats and crowded the floors—it was as sombre as the first nights of a "Black Crook" performance. Miss Claflin's sex had a very small representation. Wherever the eye rested on the crowd it was to behold a cluster of masculinity; here and there a group was broken up by the face of woman; in a few of the boxes were several ladies, and conspicuously in the dress circle there was one lady, attired in evening dress, accompanied by a gentleman, who looked like an exotic flower in a plantation of pines. The announced subject of the lecture was "Behind the Scenes in Wall Street." But this was soon discovered to be either a misnomer or a wilful intention to first catch an audience and then deliver a lecture upon quite another text. The real subject of the lecture was

THE ETHICS OF SEXUAL QUALITY.

It dealt with the relations of the sexes with a physical plainness and with a boldness of speech that left nothing for the imagination to dwell in, and which can only be surpassed by a literature that the police always deem it their duty to suppress when it is paraded too obtrusively before the public gaze. The strangest part of the proceedings of the evening was this, that these "advanced views," as the three lovers would designate the statements, of the

"SEMI-NAL UTTERANCES"

as plainer people would describe many of the principles, received an evident and enthusiastic endorsement from the audience, scattered here and there were clusters of New York boys ready to cheer some pungent and broad assertion, and generally accompanied the cheer by a request that the peculiar passage should be re-read. This was explainable on the supposition that this was what the boys and young men had come for, and they naturally desired to make the most of it, but the passages that received the loudest applause were those which courage was held up to ridicule, and that those who had inherited enlightened views of life an audience was to be hourly expected to rise and swear. Miss Claflin spoke of about an hour and a half, and the conclusion of her remarks seemed to be the height of the confusion that the speaker was in consequence of fearing that people could not hear to appreciate what she said. The final exemplifications of her peculiar views—extracts from which apparently of a promiscuously printed character—went to show that marriage, as it ordinarily exists in society, was a curse; that at an unenlightened age, tangled with the grossest evils, and that women [illegible] to vote, free to discuss her wedded relations, to love, and free to utter the curses upon man when he went after strange women, was a millennium in the world's history that [illegible] upon although most women that she declared herself to assist in bringing about to action, and they come amongst [illegible] was [illegible] as the [illegible] stage, and received [illegible] of floral offerings.

MAINE.

Railroad Blockade Between New Brunswick and Maine—Lumberers' Manifesto in Danger.

BANGOR, Me., March 29, 1872.

Nothing has reached here from St. John since Saturday, [illegible] road is clear as far as [illegible] eighteen miles above here, and a train [illegible]

A despatch from [illegible] says that [illegible] the Aroostook [illegible] a large [illegible] on business [illegible] Woodstock [illegible] to-day [illegible] to [illegible] Maine [illegible] take the subject [illegible] consideration.

THE ROBESON INQUIRY.

About Bad Coal and Chokers—Advertising for Contracts—Wood's Testimony—The Three Scoundrel Story.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1872.

The committee to investigate the alleged irregularities in the Navy Department met at noon. All the members were present. Secretary Robeson produced and read his original order directing the payment of

THE SEIOR CLAIM,

in accordance with the report of the Board of Examination thereon, which report was also put in evidence.

Mr. Bartlett, counsel for Mr. Bliss, then examined John Lenthall, the witness who testified last night. He verified the order just read as the one on which he had acted; was not surprised when he received it; such orders were not uncommon during his term of office; suggested to the Secretary of the Navy the advisability of purchasing certain lots of live oak timber, for which Congress had made an appropriation; proposals were invited and bids received, after one advertisement by direction of the Secretary of the Navy notified Mr. Swift and a firm named Brown of the acceptance of their bids.

By Secretary Robeson—The bids were made as usual, and the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidders.

By Mr. Archer—According to the usage of the department charges for patent rights must be paid by contractors, and not by the government. The item of this kind in the second bill, however, was paid to Ericsson, who had no other rights in regard to the monitors first constructed, and the allowance of this item was properly made.

CHARLES H. BAKER.

Chief Engineer in the Navy, was sworn. Was on duty on the United States steamship Worcester on her cruise in March last year, on her voyage from Boston to Plymouth, England; the quality of her coal was ascertained by him to be bad; it left a residue of from thirty to forty per cent; the usual amount of refuse is from sixteen to twenty-five per cent; in his quarterly report, in what is called the steam log, he gave

THE PERCENTAGE OF THE REFUSE

left by this coal; such percentages are given in the engineer's report as part of the regular official information; the coal was taken on board at Charlestown, Mass.; did not know who furnished it; part of it was as bad anthracite as witness ever saw, but the coal from the bunkers of the ship that was last used was good; did not know whether this was part of the same lot, or whether the vender had put in his best coal first; had coal tended to clog the fires, but did not injure the machinery.

J. W. KING,

Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was sworn and examined by Mr. Bartlett—Has been Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering since March 15, 1869; is prepared to produce a statement showing the purchases for the Bureau during the two years preceding the date of this last report, so ordered by the committee; the purchases of iron, &c., referred to were made by the commandants of the navy yards under his orders based on requisitions. These purchases were made sometimes in the open market and some times by means of advertisements and proposals; know of the law of March 2, 1861, which requires contracts for supplies and services for departments of the government to be made by advertisement; this law applies to witness' department as well as to others, but it makes an exception in regard to personal services and to exigencies of the service, as, for instance, when a ship is about to sail and requires supplies immediately; purchases have always been made to a

GREATER OR LESSER EXTENT WITHOUT ADVERTISEMENT,

not only for ships about to sail but also for the requirements of the navy yards; witness could not say without examining the books whether such purchases without advertisement had been to a greater or less amount under his administration than under his predecessor, Mr. Isherwood, and others before the war; very small appropriations were made for his bureau during the two years referred to, and the purchases were correspondingly small; the government saved money by omitting the annual advertisements, by means of schedules; purchases exceeding $1,000 in amount, however, are always preceded by advertisement, not annual advertisement by schedule but

[illegible] BY THE PAYMASTERS

who make the purchases; this is required by the regulations of the department, even in the case of "exigencies;" he has had nothing to do with the preparation of plans for or the construction of engines for two torpedo boats, and knows nothing especial about the patent of Fowler's propeller; no examination in regard to it had been made under his direction.

By Secretary Robeson—Witness was appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate,

WHILE MR. FOBE WAS SECRETARY

of the Navy; the omission of advertising by schedule for the first year referred to, therefore occurred under the predecessor; these annual schedules are for large amounts; many articles used in witness' bureau are of perishable nature and cannot properly be purchased before needed for immediate use; a large proportion of the purchases of his bureau are for repairs, &c., and as no one can tell at the beginning of the fiscal year what repairs will be needed, and as the appropriations for his bureau are small, they must be kept in hand and not vested in articles that may not be needed; local paymasters make the purchases after their requisitions receive the approval of the commandants of the navy yards, and the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and

IF THE AMOUNTS EXCEED $1,000

advertisement is made, as previously stated; the total amount of coal purchased by witness' bureau for the past three years was 4,300 tons, costing $26,712; it was all bought by local paymasters, part of it in California for use of the navy yard there; witness has never received an order or an intimation of any kind from Secretary Robeson instructing him or having a tendency to influence him to favor any person whatever, or to omit any advertising by schedule or otherwise; witness is solely responsible for all the acts of his bureau; on the records of the bureau Mr. Cottell's name does not appear as a buyer or seller of any coal.

By Secretary Robeson—Mr. Cottell has never been made a purchasing agent for anything whatever in witness' bureau.

By Mr. Archer—Witness' bureau is not responsible for the inspection of the coal used by vessels.

MR. F. WOOD

was sworn, and testified he knew the late Simeon Johnson, of Washington.

Mr. Bartlett, in response to inquiry, stated he proposed to show that Johnson was an agent of the Secors for the collection of the claim, which was paid by the Navy Department, and that Johnson employed and paid Wood money to go to New York, and with the Secors devise means to prevent the disclosure of the true character of this claim, which Johnson admitted to Wood was fraudulent.

Mr. Sargent opposed the introduction of

MERE HEARSAY TESTIMONY

as contrary to all rules of evidence, and unprecedented and unjust.

Mr. Archer suggested that the Investigating Committee of the House had extended the limits of testimony very widely, but did not know whether evidence like this had ever been admitted in regard to the alleged statement of a man now dead.

Mr. Peters thought the offered testimony was plainly inadmissable. The object of the investigation was to ascertain facts. Moreover, it appeared that if Johnson made the statement at all it was after the claim had been paid, and it was a well-known rule of evidence that a declaration of that kind could not be received as evidence if made after the agent's functions had ceased. Mr. Peters believed also that

IF JOHNSON WERE LIVING

he would repudiate such a statement as totally false.

Mr. Blair suggested that proof was wanting of the fact that Johnson was really now in existence.

Mr. Bartlett replied that he could produce documentary proof on that point on Monday evening.

THREE SCOUNDRELS.

Mr. Sargent said the ground on which this evidence was offered was that the declaration of a [illegible] deceased [illegible] another [illegible] deceased, was a competent thing with a third [illegible] was the interest [illegible] existence of the guilt of a party having no connection with them.

Secretary Robeson denounced the attempt to [illegible] as [illegible] and [illegible] Bartlett to explain to show that Johnson was his (Robeson's) agent.

Mr. Bartlett replied he wished to prove by Wood that the claim was admitted by Johnson to be fraudulent.

After some further discussion, no other witnesses being present and the question in the reporter on the question of admitting Wood's testimony, the committee adjourned until next Monday evening, at seven o'clock.

NEW YORK CONNECTED WITH NEW JERSEY

GEORGETOWN, N. J., March 29, 1872.

The track of the Northern and southern divisions of the New Jersey Midland Railroad was connected at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, making a continuous line from New Durham, three miles above the Fifty bridge, to the State line, connecting the New Jersey Midland with the Tuxedo Railroad at Tuxedo, and with the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad at Middletown.

GENERAL HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S BIRTHDAY.

FRANKFORT, March 29, 1872.

[illegible] Marshall [illegible] to-day, [illegible] was [illegible] Frankfort [illegible] to-day [illegible] to [illegible] Marshall [illegible] to [illegible] a [illegible] to [illegible] at a [illegible] at [illegible] to-morrow [illegible] take the subject [illegible] consideration.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Approaching the End—No Hope for Jersey City—A Stubborn but Hopeless Struggle—Patterson Opens a Galling Fire—What the Governor Thinks of Weart's Charter—Uprising of the People.

TRENTON, March 29, 1872.

The session of the New Jersey Legislature is rapidly drawing to a close. The resolution for the final adjournment next Thursday was taken up yesterday in the Senate. Mr. McPherson opposed the resolution, as no relief had been afforded to Jersey City, and he did not see how any could be granted by next Thursday. He was willing to remain till January 1, 1873, so that Jersey City might be relieved from the oppressive burdens now resting upon it. But the protest was unavailing. When the resolution was put to the vote only two were recorded against it—McPherson and Havens. So Jersey City will receive no relief from a republican Legislature. The benighted people of that city must shoulder the load, relying for assistance on the incorruptible Court that came to the rescue when corruption was rampant. The tidal wave that swept Tammany out of existence in New York will be followed by another in New Jersey next fall no less destructive to party that has deliberately deserted and sustained in power a set of thieves, some of whom have been already convicted, while the others are under indictment for most flagrant frauds. This sample municipal administration under the republican party is one last that party will have the opportunity to bestow for many years, when the people pronounce a verdict at the ballot box next election.

The animus of the Legislature has been apparent whenever a bill for the relief of Jersey City was introduced. A stubborn fight was maintained by Messrs. Stevens, Gaede and O'Neill against a new supplement to the Jersey City charter. Mr. Stevens offered an amendment that the new Commissioners should be elected by the people; but it was voted down. He then offered an amendment providing for their election by the Board of Aldermen; but that shared the same fate. Gaede sprang to his feet and made a most vehement appeal to the House; but the House was deaf to any appeal for justice. Patterson, of Monmouth, also came to the rescue, and the republicans winced under his bitter irony. Plympton, the Pavonia Club member, became so confused and oblivious that in his efforts to defend the charter and resist the amendments he commenced to speak on the veto power when no such question was before the House. After a few minutes he opposed "the motion to strike out the enacting clause" when no such motion was offered. Stevens' amendments were defeated by 39 to 22. Horn and Heinsch, of Newark, voting with the democrats. These two gentlemen refused to support a charter which they pronounced a scheme of wholesale robbery.

The bill was ordered to a third reading. It is more infamous than the original Bunsell charter. It virtually annuls the Mayor's veto power, and increases the salaries of the Commissioners. Mr. Farrier is the sponsor of the bill. He seems to forget the fate of Fielder, Hornblower, Anness and Warren.

But the most remarkable scene, perhaps, of the session occurred on Wednesday, when the Legislature assembled in joint meeting to make appointments. Those relating to Jersey City created quite a breeze. Plympton arose, in a state of great excitement, arising from the weighty responsibility resting on him, and proposed the following names:—For Police Justice, Benjamin Shackleton, vice W. W. Lee, resigned; for Police Commissioner, Jacob Z. Marmus, vice Hutton; for Fire Commissioner, John B. Drayton, vice Carnes; for Board of Public Works, Rudolph Surour and Asa W. Fry, vice Ingersen and Bray, respectively.

Patterson, who seems to enjoy his *siesta* during the transaction of mere routine business, started from his lethargy and there was a sudden and profound lull. He opened by moving that the joint meeting suspend action on these nominations till the amendments to the Jersey City charter, pending in both houses of the Legislature, be disposed of. "It is time," he continued, "that the republican party—the dominant party in this Legislature—should do something if they will not allow the democratic party to do something to relieve the people of Jersey City from the oppressive burdens now resting upon them. It cannot have escaped the attention of the members here present that commissioners created by the Jersey City charter had been convicted during the past week of a very serious crime, and it seems to me that the proper question for us now is, not whether we shall make any new appointment, but whether, with any show of decency, we can allow such men to continue in power. Had we not better wait until we can fill all the vacancies in these commissions which will be created by the courts in Jersey City?" [illegible] of some of the republican members.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Hudson, called attention to the conviction of the commissioners, and said that the question will soon arise whether these men can continue to hold office. He suggested, therefore, for the sake of convenience, that the joint meeting nominate the whole board.

Little Plympton, who manœuvred to look up at the side gallery, met the gaze of the Corypheus of the Pavonia Club, who scowled reproach at him, and, misinterpreting the reproof, Plympton jumped up even more excited than before, and said that he hoped the motion would not prevail, but that the nominations would be confirmed in accordance with "previous arrangements." Loud laughter from all parts of the house greeted this innocent avowal of the result of the caucus proceedings on the previous night. Poor Plympton was to be pitied as he stood in a bewildered attitude unable to "see the point." When the laughter subsided he mustered up courage enough to add that the men who had been just nominated were very good men, and were selected on account of their fitness for the different positions.

"Then, gentlemen," cried Patterson, who was watching his opportunity, "I hope that the Legislature will have compassion on good men, and I would ask you to house before you have them tainted by association with men convicted of crime." A feeble laugh was heard in response; but the breeze which ans single sentence created throughout the chamber may be described by the rather indefinite term "sensation." Patterson had been levelling his gun during the debate and when he fired he struck the mark. That ended the debate. Patterson arose and left his seat, and, as he sauntered backwards towards the hall entrance, he encountered the nod of a republican member, who could not suppress the admission, "That's quite true."

Of course the nominations were confirmed, but if the Legislature will pass any of the bills amending the charter these nominations will go to the winds. There are great hopes that something will be done in this direction before the adjournment of the Legislature next Thursday. Dudley S. Gregory, J. M. Cornelison, Dr. Quinby, Smith Mervie, and many other prominent Jersey City men, are devoting their earnest attention to the proposed amendments, and are constant in their attendance at Trenton. The only objection to Mr. Weart's bill which may retard its progress is the long term clause. Experience has shown that a term extending beyond three years is anything but safe for the people. The Governor will not sign the bill if it should pass in that shape. Yet the bill has some excellent features of a conservative character, which would rescue the people of Jersey City from the ring thieves on the one hand and the bummers who stuff ballot boxes on the other.

A large delegation of Jersey City men visited Trenton on Monday night, and a meeting was held to discuss the amendments to the charter. It was resolved to send two committees of five each, one to the democratic Assemblymen, the other to the republican, and ask them to support some amendments which had been agreed upon by the Citizens' Association in the former districts. One of these committees, consisting of ex-Mayors Van Reipen and Harrison, William Brinkerhoff, John H. Smith and General Heine, waited on the democratic members, and the latter acceded to their request and promised to urge the passage of the amendments. The committee then waited on the republicans, [illegible] were not so favorably impressed. They met with a very lukewarm reception, and the committee [illegible] that the republican members from Jersey City intend to [illegible] legislation, and thus play into the hands of the Ring. Mr. Farrier seems to favor the proposed amendments, but his political colleagues are sticking to him.

[illegible] Wednesday the appeal of the [illegible] Association to the [illegible] —

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXVII..... .....No. 90

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—ITALIAN OPERA. Matinee at 2½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MARRIAGE. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—LE BLANC.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THREE RED MEN—JACQUES STRAP'S HOME. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—Matinee at 2½.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, corner Fifth av.—Afternoon and evening.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th st.—[illegible]

MRS. JOHN B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—[illegible]

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, DANCERS &c.—JULIUS THE SEALER. Matinee.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. Matinee.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUE, &c. Matinee.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 534 st., between 5th and 6th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

THIRTY FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third ave.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth st.—GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 30, 1872.

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ALEXANDER MCCLURE, who has secured a seat in the Pennsylvania State Senate, has opened a budget which will require the congregated wisdom of the Keystone State a month's deliberation to digest. Hence there is no prospect of the Legislature adjourning immediately.

THE INCOME TAX is a prying, offensive, unequal, objectionable tax. It is not felt by the rich, but is a severe burden on men of small means. The Senate of the United States favors its repeal by a vote of nearly three to one. Let us see what members of the House of Representatives will venture to vote for its retention.

SOME PHILOSOPHER has figured out, after an analysis of the last six elections in Connecticut, that the actual average difference in the strength between the two parties in the State has been but seven votes. Politics in the "Nutmeg State" have been at "sixes and sevens" ever since Tom Seymour ceased to lead the democracy there.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE is in favor of devoting some of the wealth and property of the nation to the service of the toiling, laboring people. It is willing to make tea, coffee, gas and other articles of general consumption from ten to thirty per cent cheaper than they now are. Let the people mark what members of the House of Representatives at Washington will dare to vote against granting them this relief.

"OUR CONTINENTAL CARL SCHURZ.—A number of the German newspapers published in Germany and printed by interested letter-writing fatherlanders in Washington have of late taken to praising "the great Missouri Senator, our countryman Carl Schurz." The French arms muddle affords an opportunity for the theme. It is not so much a love for "our countryman" possibly, as for other motives that this foreign puffery is indulged in. There is too much method in this laudation of "the great Missouri Senator" to be either sincere or unbiased. The policy pursued by Mr. Schurz and his associates in the French arms transaction is, to say the least of it, questionable, and lacks that patriotism which should characterize all American citizens, whether of native or of foreign birth.

The Question of Taxation in Congress—A Good Beginning—Greater Reform Needed.

We began to despair of anything being done in Congress to relieve the country of burdensome taxation, but the proceedings in the Senate on Thursday with regard to the tariff and internal taxation have inspired some hope. There was an earnest discussion on this subject, and the Senate was so absorbed with the consideration of it that the session continued till ten o'clock that night. The debate commenced on the question to remove the duty from tea and coffee. The motion was carried, and then other articles were added to the free list. A bill to reduce the duty ten per cent on a large class of articles was then passed. Silk, however, was exempted from this reduction. The most sweeping amendment was proposed by Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and it was carried by a vote of 28 yeas to 11 nays. This amendment abolishes the income tax, taxes on illuminating gas, all internal taxes imposed by section 110 of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, and all taxes by stamps, except the tax on banks and bankers, distilled spirits, fermented liquors, snuff, tobacco and cigars. The repeal is to take effect the first of next July. It is roughly estimated that this measure reduces taxation fifty-five million dollars.

Will the House of Representatives go as far in the direction of the Senate? That remains to be seen. The Senate majority on the motion was very large, and this should have great weight with the House. Mr. Scott's object, no doubt, was to reduce the revenue so much by abolishing internal taxation as to make it necessary for revenue to maintain high duties on iron and other things which protect the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and other States. Still, the reduction of taxes to the amount proposed will be a boon to the country. The Senate has made a good beginning. It is following the views to a certain extent which the HERALD has been urging. But it has not gone far enough. Duties on articles which enter largely into the industry of the country and affect its progress should be reduced as well as internal taxes be abolished. Instead of a reduction in the revenue of fifty-five millions it ought to be reduced a hundred millions. We hope the House of Representatives, therefore, will not only concur in the measure just passed by the Senate, but will improve upon it by a more extended reform. We have no doubt the President would gladly endorse the action of Congress, though he may be prevented from taking the initiative in revenue reform by political considerations just at this time. His hands are tied by the Presidential campaign now commencing. But after his re-election—of which there appears to be little doubt—he will be free to ignore, if necessary, party and sectional considerations, and to use his power for the welfare of the whole country. Being installed in office for a second term his ambition will be satisfied, and he will want no more favors from politicians or political parties. Much, therefore, may be expected from his patriotism and the knowledge he has acquired while in the executive chair. The re-election of General Grant, consequently, will have both a conservative effect and give reasons for hope that after next November we may obtain important measures to give new life to the industry and progress of the republic.

The great difficulty in the way of relieving the country of burdensome taxation has been in the persistent determination of the administration and its party to raise a large revenue, with the view, principally, of discharging a considerable amount of the public debt, and thus to acquire popularity with the people. Nor can it be denied that the liquidation of nearly three hundred millions of the debt in three years of General Grant's administration is a great fact. Heavy as the burden of taxation to raise such a vast surplus revenue has been, and much as it has retarded the development of the country, the people will look with gratification at the result in paying off so much of the debt and in reducing the annual interest eighteen millions. It is but fair to say, too, that such an exhibition of the resources of the country and payment of such a large portion of the debt in so short a time have strengthened greatly the national credit. That is, all the world has become convinced of the ability of the United States to liquidate the debt within a comparatively short time and of the determination to pay to the last dollar. This much good has been accomplished, and the people will give the credit to the administration of General Grant. We have thought that it would have been a wiser policy, as far as the interests and progress of the country are concerned, to have raised a smaller revenue and to have left more of the debt to be paid in the future, when the wealth, population and resources of the nation will be greater and the burden less felt, and we have no doubt the credit of the government would have been as well established.

England pays very little of the principal of her enormous debt, which is nearly twice as large as ours, and there is no expectation that the whole will ever be paid, yet her credit stands very high, her three per cent securities being worth nearly as much in the market as our six per cents. It is not so much the amount of the principal of the debt paid that strengthens the credit of the government as the certainty of paying the interest and the fixed character of the securities. Nothing more is needed than a comparatively small and undisturbed sinking fund with regular payment of interest to maintain the credit of the government. Indeed, the less the burden of taxation is, and, as a consequence, the greater the industrial development and progress, the higher will the credit of a country rise. England is a striking example of this fact. While, therefore, the policy of the administration in raising unnecessarily an enormous revenue, or rather, the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the President has merely assented, may serve a political purpose, it is not sound in principle, and ought to be abandoned as soon as the Presidential election settles the succession for the next four years. Had Mr. Boutwell been more intent on promoting the interests of the country than his own ambition, and had not the dominant party studied the immediate political effect of paying the debt so rapidly, the people might have been relieved of many of the taxes they now have to bear.

This session of Congress must soon end. The political conventions and the Presidential election will soon demand all the attention of members. There is not time, perhaps, to thoroughly improve our revenue system and place it upon a sound basis this spring. Next December, after the re-election of the President, or next March, Congress can give more attention to this matter. Assuming that General Grant will continue in power another term, he will, as was said, be in a position to take the initiative in revenue reform. While he may be careful to maintain the integrity and unity of the party electing him, and of his own position as the representative of that party, as he has been during the last three years, he will be more independent. Regarded as a Western man, and as having grown up and received his early political education in the heart of the great agricultural West, he is not likely, when unfettered, to favor sectional or local interests or a ruinous protective policy at the cost of the mass of the people. As there is little chance of the Democratic party electing a President next November, and, if it were possible, as that party will have only a minority in the next Congress, the best prospect, probably, for revenue reform and a removal of burdensome taxation will be in the re-election of General Grant. He may be able to carry his party with him, or to combine a party of different elements on attaining this great object, while as President in opposition to Congress and with less power might do nothing—might, in fact, prove an obstruction to needful reform.

In the meantime the public mind and our legislators should be prepared for a sweeping change. Our load of a war income, or revenue of such a magnitude as the government still receives, and that seven years after the war ended, is preposterous. From three hundred and fifty millions to four hundred millions a year in time of peace and under our simple republican form of government is far too large a sum to draw from the industry of the people. Congress and the executive departments of government have clung to this idea of a war revenue and have disliked to come down to a reasonable peace income. Money is power, and no party likes to give it up. The enormous surplus income of the Treasury is an inducement to all sorts of corrupt and extravagant jobs by which the politicians profit. The collection and disbursement of it give employment to a host of needy partisans. The protectionists find an argument in it for upholding high tariff duties. It is the most fruitful source of extravagance and corruption. The income of the government ought not to exceed two hundred and fifty millions a year, and that would be ample for all expenditures, and a good round sum to be applied to the liquidation of the debt. A less amount, indeed, would be sufficient for an economical administration. A hundred millions of taxation might be removed safely, and then the Treasury would be well supplied.

It is said the articles on which duties were imposed last year were about three thousand. They ought not to be as many hundreds. The cost and difficulty of collection, and the frauds that must arise from such a complicated system, can be better imagined than exposed. But it is not only the evil of raising a large and unnecessary revenue and the great cost of collecting it from these multifarious duties of which the people have reason to complain. While the government receives two hundred millions and upwards from customs duties the people actually pay more than double that amount. Take cotton manufactures, for example. The duty is about forty per cent. From thirty millions or thereabout in value imported the government received less than eleven millions. But this raised the cost of domestic cotton manufactures to the consumer forty per cent, and as the consumption of these domestic manufactures amounts to about a hundred and seventy millions, the American people pay a tax of fifty-six millions, which goes into the pockets of our manufacturers, over and above the ten to eleven millions which the government collects. It is the same, proportionately, with woollen manufactures, iron, silks, leather and other things. The duties might be decreased considerably, and then there would be a larger protective margin, both from those that would still be imposed and from the cost incidental to foreign importations. The country needs a thorough revision of the tariff, lower duties, a simpler system of raising revenue from a few articles of luxury chiefly, and an income that will remove the temptation to corruption and lead to an economical administration of the government. With these reforms new life will be given to industry and commerce and the republic will bound forward in prosperity.

The Cause of the People.

The United States Senate, by the emphatic vote of twenty-eight in the affirmative to eleven in the negative, has declared in favor of the abolition of the income tax and of all the harassing and oppressing taxes imposed on necessary articles of consumption by the Internal Revenue act of 1864, leaving duties only on banks and bankers, spirits, liquors, snuff, tobacco and cigars. This affords direct relief to the poorer classes and devotes to their immediate benefit some of the advantages of the national prosperity secured by their efforts and sacrifices in the war of the rebellion, instead of grinding them down under an undue load of taxation in order to pay off the national debt at high pressure speed. The people of the United States now ask whether the popular branch of Congress, the House of Representatives, will defeat the good work done by the Senate and refuse them these great boons? Let the vote of every Representative be marked, so that it may be known where the responsibility rests if the Senate tariff law should be defeated. The fight is between the people and the special interests of capitalists. Every Representative who may vote against the Senate amendments votes against lightening the more oppressive burdens of the great mass of the people in order to protect special interests and to add to the wealth of monopolists.

THE CONGRESSMEN from New York should be a unit in favor of the Senate tariff amendments abolishing the income tax, the duties on tea, coffee, gas, &c., and the lessening of the duties on woollens, cottons, iron, earthenware, glassware, &c. We shall be careful to let the constituencies of New York know the names of their Representatives who may vote against these propositions for the relief of the people.

The Mexican Border—The Texas Delegation to the White House and the Promise of General Grant.

A strong delegation of distinguished citizens of Texas waited upon the President the other day in reference to Mexican outrages upon the soil of Texas, and for the purpose of asking protection against the Mexican marauders concerned in these acts of war against the United States. Senator Hamilton, in behalf of said delegation, informed the President that he was in possession of numerous trustworthy communications from Western Texas setting forth the unjustifiable condition of affairs on the border caused by armed bands of Mexicans invading the soil of Texas, driving off into Mexico thousands of cattle, and destroying the property of our citizens; that the raiders are Mexican soldiers, believed to belong to General Cortinas' command, attached to the government of Juarez, and that against these bands of mosstroopers the border people of Texas are powerless. Accordingly, through this delegation, they asked the President's intervention for their protection. General Grant appeared to be deeply impressed with the representations made, and promised the protection requested.

In relation to this General Cortinas our special despatch of March 26, from Brownsville, Texas, published next day, furnishes some specific information of considerable importance. It thus appears that the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Brownsville has indicted this Mexican general, Cortinas, for levying war against the United States and for encouraging robbery, murder and treason. The presentment states that the Mexicans have been carrying on a predatory border war since 1865, that Mexican officials, civil and military, have taken part in these outrages upon the property and the lives of our people of Texas, that a reign of terror prevails along the Rio Grande; that informers against these freebooters being threatened with death the names of witnesses against them are suppressed; that the Mexican markets are open for the sale of cattle stolen in Texas; that Cortinas, in this border warfare, has murdered citizens and soldiers and robbed the mails; that on application President Juarez has refused to remove this brigand; that his command are always mounted on stolen horses, and that since 1865, on an average, five thousand Texas cattle have been stolen monthly, equal to a total loss of six million three hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the depredations of the "Kickapoo Indians," who are Mexican citizens.

We are not surprised that, with this presentment, the Grand Jury making it, suggests the necessity of an efficient force of United States cavalry on the border as the only remedy for these evils. At the same time it appears there have been a number of convictions for smuggling and for violations of the Internal Revenue laws before Judge Morrell at Brownsville, but that he has been lenient to the guilty parties because their crimes, in comparison with the depredations of the Mexican raiders, had come to be regarded as "venial." In other words, these Mexican forays upon Texas have so terrified our border people that they look upon smuggling as fair play against their government, which has denied them protection. But the question may be asked, How is it that the State of Texas, which could send 50,000 armed men into the field to fight for Jeff Davis and his Southern confederacy, is now unequal to the task of protecting its own border against a few hundred Mexican border ruffians and Indians? It is because the State of Texas, impoverished by the rebellion and robbed since the war from year to year by the carpet-baggers, is not equal to the task of maintaining a body of two or three thousand cavalrymen along the Rio Grande; and, moreover, it is because this frontier duty belongs to the United States.

Where, then, lies the grave responsibility for the neglect of this duty on the part of the general government for all this long period of seven years since the close of the rebellion? It may be said that the President has depended upon his official subordinates for information on the subject, and that they have neglected from time to time to report to him the exact condition of affairs. It may be said that Mr. Secretary Fish, taking his cue from Mr. Seward, has made it his policy to help rather than embarrass the government of Juarez, and that so he has ignored these border troubles as the passing accidents of Mexican revolutionary wars, thus keeping the President in ignorance of the facts. It may be said that the Secretary of the Interior has been too busy in his Evangelical experiments with Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and Standing Bull to give any of his attention to the Mexican "Kickapoos," who are outside of his department, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has been so much absorbed in the affairs of the New York Custom House that the smuggling operations across the Rio Grande, whether involving thousands or millions of dollars, have really escaped his attention. But what can we say for General Belknap, the Secretary of War? Only this, we suppose, that in his zeal for the reduction of the expenses of his department he has still delayed and hesitated to incur the expense of a few mounted regiments on our Mexican frontier, still persuaded that these border troubles were greatly exaggerated, and, if left alone, would soon blow over. And what shall we say of President Grant?

But with the facts at length laid before the President from this delegation of Texans, and through the HERALD from the the Grand Jury at Brownsville, and with the promise given of the protection required, we cannot doubt that these Mexican cattle-stealing forays will be stopped. We suppose that some regiments of mounted men will at once be added to our insufficient armed force on the Mexican border, and that the Secretary of War will see to it that these reinforcements are properly distributed along the river. So far so good! But something more in this business is required of the President, for there is much more in it than cattle stealing. Submitting all the facts we have recited or suggested to Congress as calling for intervention for the pacification of Mexico, in some form or other, General Grant should recommend to the two houses an enabling act, whereby he may proceed at least to treat with Juarez for the permanent settlement of these border troubles, even to the extent of the proposition of a protectorate. Meantime, in creating an effective body of troops to the Rio Grande, we think they should be under no hampering instructions in regard to the river boundary, but, considering the fact that Cortinas has been depredating under a *carte blanche* from Juarez, our commander on the Rio Grande should have full liberty to clean out those Mexican border ruffians on both sides of the river, including Cortinas and his garrison in Matamoros. After nursing and strengthening Juarez through a period of ten or twelve years, including his protection at El Paso and the expulsion of the French protectorate, surely it is high time to put an end to this trifling in a decisive settlement with Juarez and with all his fighting factions by the strong hand of justice and in behalf of law, order, civilization and humanity.

For if anything is certain it is that the people of these United States will not patiently submit to war. War it is on this Mexican border, by whatever name we call it. We are as surely bound to protect this Southern border as to defend the harbors of Charleston and New York. The averment that Juarez is unable to control his people and avoid these acts of hostility to the United States amounts to nothing. We can give Juarez and his government all possible opportunities for establishing the republic and crystallizing the elements of nationality into a sound and perfect nation. But he has had this opportunity and has lost it. Whatever we may think of Juarez, and however we may wish to strengthen his hands as the constitutional ruler of the Mexican people, we are bound to protect ourselves. Else wherefore do we claim to be a government? We appreciate the difficulty that stands in the way of General Grant doing anything that may look like an invasion of the prerogatives of Mexico. We can see how easy it would be to regard the simplest act of friendliness as war, and how a reckless and ambitious chief like Santa Anna might obtrude a war upon America, which of all things, in the present state of our industry, our debt and our reconstruction policy, we desire to avoid. We can appreciate the President's desire to avoid the blunder of St. Domingo. We can see that there is a duty resting upon Congress that must be performed before the Executive can act. At the same time General Grant may, in the performance of the ministerial functions of his office, do something the moral effect of which will be equal to a victory. Let him send Sheridan to the Rio Grande. He has a perfect right to do this, just as much as to send him to Chicago or St. Paul. The moral effect of Sheridan's presence at Matamoras, with a regiment or two as a "brigade of observation" will be equal to the movement of an army six months from now. If the necessity arises, and the President sees, what he cannot in time fail to see, that there must be an occupation of the Mexican country or a protectorate to secure immunity from these acts of war, Sheridan will be ready to carry his orders into execution. Sheridan will go as the "liberator" of this richly-favored but unhappy people; and, in addition to insuring the peace of our border and the integrity of our laws, the President will have the satisfaction of settling a question which embarrasses us as much as Europe is embarrassed by the Polish or Eastern question, and of enabling us, as our contribution to the progress of the age, to do with Mexico what we have done with Texas and California. Let General Sheridan be sent to the Rio Grande.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES has declared in favor of repealing the duty on tea and coffee. This will not only greatly reduce the cost of these necessary articles, but will insure the sale of purer articles. The millionnaire who buys the best in the market, regardless of expense, will care nothing for this repeal, but it will be a boon to the laboring man and to all the poorer classes. Will the House of Representatives, under the pressure of the lobby, refuse this concession to the people?

GENERAL JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, of North Carolina, is mentioned in the Baltimore *American* (administration) as a candidate for Vice President of the Philadelphia Republican National Convention. Cannot so great a Convention afford more than one Vice President?

THE CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD HUMBUG BILL was yesterday ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. In the Senate the same measure was reported from the committee adversely, and the report was laid on the table. R. I. P. It is optional with the Senate whether it is ever resurrected or not. We have no fear of their action in the premises, notwithstanding the pressure of the lobby. Representing the State, the Senators also represent the metropolis, and they know full well that it is their duty to endorse the recommendation of their committee. The bill is too palpably iniquitous for the serious consideration of conscientious legislators. Rapid transit is imperatively demanded by our citizens, and any dilly-dallying with it by their representatives will be remembered. All the wild and visionary schemes now before the Legislature should be squelched at once, and the remaining days of the session, after the charter is damned or adopted, be devoted to the consideration of a bill for the construction of two viaduct railroads by the city. This is the only solution of the rapid transit problem.

CINCINNATI is becoming famous as a place for the fostering of genius. Only a short time ago an inventive individual obtained a patent for stealing the subscription lists of newspapers (and it is a shame the rascal was not instantly horsewhipped by the first person to whom he offered the same for sale); but now the "Queen City of the West" has eventuated a "Bristol Bill," who seems to be as able an adept in picking the pockets of the taxpayers of Cincinnati as the notorious burglar of that name was, in years gone by, renowned for picking bank locks.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS propose to send home free of expense all delegates who shall attend the Cincinnati Convention on the 1st of May. This is "dead-heading" on an extensive scale, but it does not matter much should the Convention prove, as has been suggested, the political Morgue of many aspiring individuals.

What the United States Senate Has Done for the People—Now for the House of Representatives.

The United States Senate has reduced the duties on cotton, woollens, iron, earthenware, glassware and similar articles ten per cent. All these are articles of general use and consumption, and the reduction in their cost will benefit the great mass of the people all over the United States. But the modification of the duty will strike a few dollars from the enormous profits of manufacturers and monopolists, and hence will be opposed by them with all the power of the Washington lobby, which is always at their service.

The United States Senate has resolved to abolish all duties on tea and coffee, thus admitting these necessary articles of general consumption into our market free of tax and materially lowering their cost. Every family in the United States whose means are limited will be directly benefited by this policy. Every laboring man, every mechanic, every clerk, every citizen whose income is only sufficient to barely support his wife and children, will feel the advantage of the saving that will be effected on every pound of tea and coffee he may purchase. But the large dealers and monopolists who control the trade will labor to have the duties retained, as they find in high tariffs and high prices a better field for the use of their capital, and a more available opportunity for practising the tricks familiar to the trade, than would be afforded them under free importation and an open market.

The United States Senate proposes to abolish the income tax. This tax does not affect the daily laborer and ordinary mechanic, probably, but it presses with a painful pressure upon the toiling clerk and the small tradesman and all who have limited means and large families to provide for. Men who are compelled to live in a respectable manner and who are earning only just sufficient to exist from hand to mouth are frequently broken down by the income tax, which, burdensome upon them out of all proportion, is often the feather that breaks the camel's back. It is a tax odious in its character—prying, inquisitorial, unequal and unjust—and is peculiarly offensive to the American people. It is, moreover, a tax impossible of strict enforcement, and is notoriously evaded by men who are disposed to be unscrupulous. For this very reason, and because its proceeds enable the government to impose prohibitory duties in favor of special interests, its repeal will be opposed by the wealthy manufacturers, bankers and other special interests at Washington.

The United States Senate proposes to abolish all duties on gas, and to strike from the internal revenue list the stamp tax on matches, medicines and the thousand and one articles of daily consumption, leaving only taxable distilled spirits, fermented liquors, snuff, tobacco and cigars. This is signally legislation for the people. It will cheapen living, will do away with fraud, and will render needless the present expensive internal revenue army of office-holders. For that reason it will be opposed by politicians and office-seekers, as well as by wealthy monopolists who desire to make the poorer classes bear an undue proportion of the burden of taxation in order to lessen the load upon their special interests.

The House of Representatives, the popular branch of Congress, has now to vote upon the Senate tariff amendments. Will the members of the Lower House venture to vote with millionnaires, monopolists, special interests and a corrupt lobby against the relief of the people? The citizens of the United States, in every Congressional district, will keep their eyes upon their representatives, and will mark their action on this important subject. The country is rich and prosperous, and the debt has been lessened at railroad high pressure speed. But the masses of the working, toiling people have been pressed down by taxation ever since the close of the war. It is time that these war tariffs and duties should be lessened in order that the bulk of the people should find some relief. No Congressman who desires to retain his seat should venture to vote against securing to the toiling masses the boon now offered them by the Senate.

The Farragut Statue.

The resolution adopted in Congress to erect a monument to the memory of the great naval captain of the republic will give satisfaction to every loyal American. It is, however, desirable that it shall be worthy of the people who erect it, and of him whose virtue and courage it commemorates. We think that proposals of this nature ought to be made in Congress without being associated with the name of any individual artist. To honor such a man as Farragut it is necessary that the best ability of the nation should be employed, and it is only by throwing the work open to competition that this can be done. An effort was made by the friends of Mr. Stone to have this gentleman appointed to carry out the work, but, fortunately, the friends of Miss Vinnie Ream succeeded in defeating the attempt, and Congress has resolved to leave the matter open to competition. We are informed that models will be received in January next from such artists as desire to enter the lists. This decision is right; but Congress ought to go a little further, and issue a general invitation to American sculptors to send in designs under certain regulations. Our artists should at once be informed what amount of money has been set aside to erect the statue and the scale upon which the models are to be constructed, as otherwise there will be no fair and sufficient means of comparing the different designs. We have a right to demand that equal justice shall be done in this matter, for it concerns the nation. There are interests to be consulted besides those of Mr. Stone or Miss Ream, and we think that the claims of other American sculptors who are better known to the art world, if not to the Washington lobby, than either of the artists who have been mentioned in this connection, ought to be considered. There have been already too many jobs in art about the Capitol, and it is time that merit should have some recognition. Congress will, therefore, do well to issue a general invitation to the artists to compete, furnishing them with such information as to time and conditions as may be necessary. We want such a statue erected to the memory of the gallant Farragut

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as will be an honor to him and to the country he so ably defended; but we object to this sacred duty being made the occasion for a job on the part of any parties in the national legislature.

The Necessity of an Early and Effective Quarantine—Epidemic Germs of Cholerine and Other Contagia.

Without marring the joyous and pastoral of the spring, its arrival admonishes us to guard our thresholds from the epidemic dangers of which it is often the precursor. When the frosts of the past winter set in last November they came just in time to arrest the pestilence that had been transported across the Atlantic and was then knocking at our doors. The vigilance of the authorities prevailed to arrest it to march and cut it off at the moment of its ingress on our shores. But it is known that on the other side of the water the great Asiatic disease, which has heretofore defied the science and skill of the physicians, has held its own, only encamped in its winter quarters and awaiting a more genial season for an early and sweeping campaign.

In our natural and just prejudices against the inefficiency of sanitary precautions we are apt to ignore the many and cheering triumphs that science has made over the deadliest of diseases. The statement has often been made by able statisticians and confirmed by the records that the London of the seventeenth century differed only far more than London in the cholera and London in the healthiest season. Modern statistics show that the mortality of that metropolis has been reduced since the reign of the Stuarts and the beginning of the last century from one in every twenty to less than one in forty, and that this reduction is generally or proportionally true for the larger towns of England. The saving of human life by vaccination alone has entered as a large and significant figure in the results due to the medical progress of the age; and all such facts should encourage us to hope for the still greater reduction of the death rates of the whole world. They should also stimulate the authorities now, in precautionary preparations against the threatened epidemics of the year, to begin with an early and searching and stern quarantine and erect it as an iron wall around our seaboard cities.

The study of epidemics has rapidly progressed in America. The great subject of the origin of malaria and its attendant poisons has very recently been ably developed by a distinguished American physicist, Mr. Daniel Vaughan, of Cincinnati. This gentleman's researches throw much light on the prolific seeds of epidemic, originating, as he shows, in the volatile oils of vegetation, which are rapidly developed by the heat of the vernal and summer suns. According to the views he now advances and so forcibly sustains it is in the warmest climates that these germs of disease are produced in the greatest abundance, and the air becomes most highly charged with organic vapors in marshy and moist localities; but the restless condition of the air prevents it from remaining over these districts long enough to be largely impregnated with the poisonous exhalations, and the trade winds serve to avert much of the insalubrity which heat and moisture are ever prompt to generate in tropical climates. This reasoning would seem to lead us to the unavoidable inference that the Asiatic cholera—the disease which now threatens all Europe and America—has its birthplace in the valley of the Ganges, so rich in verdure and vegetation, and follows the principal water courses in all countries, because in these it finds its most abundant supplies of organic vapors. It is well known that the inundations of the Euphrates River give to the city of Bussorah its worst pestilences, and the streams which wash the green vales of the Elburz mountains sometimes render Teheran almost uninhabitable. But the Nile, which in the lower part of its course runs a thousand miles without receiving a tributary and washes a rocky bed, has gotten rid of its volatile poisons received in Equatorial Africa, and even in its highest floods scarcely impairs the health of Egypt. The theory of Mr. Vaughan must be regarded as a valuable attempt to solve the mystery of epidemics, because it can be put to the test of future chemical analysis, and may, therefore, be the dawning light of science on this dark subject. But, without presuming to determine its accuracy, it is important to bear in mind that it is in the months of March and April that the Asiatic cholera breaks out in its stronghold, the great Gangetic valley. We may, therefore, at once begin to take the utmost precaution to protect ourselves from this terrific evil. It has been said by some that if the whole of Hindostan could be quarantined the whole world would be secure from cholera; but this is far from likely or probable, and the most sagacious physicists do not hesitate to say that the Asiatic importation of cholera only quickens and invigorates the seeds of the pestilence already scattered broadcast (if they are not indigenous) over the entire globe. There is not a single day to be lost by our health authorities in throwing an impregnable sanitary cordon around this country. In the present instance it is a thousand times true that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

The Approaching Elections in Spain.

Our latest telegraphic advices from Madrid inform us that the Electoral Committee of the ministerial party, after carefully canvassing the political field, have arrived at the conclusion that the approaching election will result in the choice of one hundred and fifty unionists and one hundred and seventy Sagasta progressists to the Congress or lower branch of the Cortes. It is possible that these figures do more than fair justice to the prospects of the ministerialists. It is our business, however, as the figures as they are presented to us, we feel justified in saying that, if correct, they indicate a clear conservative majority—a majority large enough to insure the throne of Amadeus secure and to uphold the constitution of 1869. It is not yet forgotten by our readers that the unionists and the progressists, by acting together, made Amadeus of Savoy King of Spain. These two parties, more than all others, represent the intellect and the respectability of Spain. Their united strength the Carlists and Alphonsists, with all the assistance they could derive from the republicans, found it impossible to resist. Serrano at the present moment is the recognized chief of the unionists. Unhappily the progressist camp is divided, through the unbecoming rivalry and jealousy of Zorilla and Sagasta. The debate which occupied at the close of last year so much of the time of the Assembly on the International revealed the fact that the Zorilla section of the progressists, while not abandoning their former principles or ignoring the obligations they came under at the revolution, were more than the Sagasta section in sympathy with the International and its tenets. The Sagasta section, however, is the stronger. It is reasonable, we think, to conclude that if the unionists and the more conservative progressists can agree to act together, Amadeus will be able to form a strong coalition Cabinet, and thus, for a time at least, make an end of the unhappy divisions which hinder Spain in the pathway of prosperity. It is well known that though large numbers of the Spanish people are honestly and sincerely attached to republican institutions, and though there are some devoted Carlists and Alphonsists, the lowers of order throughout the Kingdom are most anxious to give Amadeus fair play. It is hard for the Church to become reconciled to the son of the man who has despoiled the Papacy of its temporalities, but the Church begins to be of the opinion that it might be as well under Amadeus as under Alphonso or Carlos, and perhaps a little better under Amadeus than under republican lords whose infidel and Communist principles have been openly avowed. As we have said before, it is not impossible that the figures indicate the wish rather than the fact. The presumption, however, is that the result of the elections will be an unmistakable calm to the throne.

Personal Intelligence.

Superintendent George W. Miller, of the Insurance Department is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

General Robert Ransom, of North Carolina, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Professor P. A. Mahan, of the West Point Academy, is at the Hoffman House.

John M. Forbes, of Boston, yesterday arrived from Washington at the Brevoort House.

General James McQuade, of Utica, Inspector General on Governor Hoffman's staff, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, is sojourning at the New York Hotel.

Congressman Alexander Mitchell and ex-Congressman John S. Brown, of Milwaukee, Wis., are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel Ilay, of the United States Army, is registered as from Washington at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel George Meade, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Chancellor Farnsworth, of Michigan, is among the late arrivals at the Everett House.

George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Professor J. M. Hart, of Ithaca, and General L. B. Frieze, of Providence, are temporarily residing at the Hoffman House.

Judge F. W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel.

Assemblyman James Simpson, of Buffalo, is stopping at Earle's Hotel.

Ex-United States Senator Alexander McDonald, of Kansas, is at the Everett House.

Ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Governor is one of the seven or seven hundred "Richmonds" who are in the political field as candidates for the republican nomination for Vice President, having been endorsed by the late Ohio Republican Convention as a proper person for the honor.

The symptoms of Professor Morse have assumed a decidedly favorable aspect, and it is said by his medical attendants that he needs but quietude for restoration to health.

The Japanese youths who are being inducted into the art of war by General A. J. Alexander, yesterday were taken by that officer to Willett's Point and there witnessed some experimental torpedo firing. To-day they will go to West Point, where they will remain until Monday, and then return to the Grand Central Hotel. The youths have adopted the infantry fatigue cap as a headdress to indicate their military tastes, but cannot be said to wear it with the jauntiness characteristic of natives.

Washington Personals.

Governor C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and T. T. Sturges, of New York, are at the Arlington; Colonel George K. Leet, of New York, is at the Imperial Hotel, and President William Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Jose W. Casanova, of Cuba, are at the Ebbitt House.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

——Ex-Queen Isabella will visit Vienna during the Easter holidays to spend a fortnight with her son, Don Alfonso.

——Mr. Disraeli will make but one speech on his approaching visit to Lancashire. Manchester has been fixed upon for its delivery, as the most central point.

——Sir Stafford Northcote's position in the matter of the Washington Treaty, according to the *Yorkshire Post*, is because of his experience with the affairs of the Hudson Bay company, and is not on political grounds.

——Senor Ortega has been authorized by the Spanish government to lay a submarine cable between England and Spain, starting from the Ridgesoa, near Iron. The cable will have to be in working order within two years.

——M. Reyer, of the Paris *Debats*, gives the following as the balance sheet of the Cairo opera for the season just passed.—Receipts, 277,000 francs; expenses, 1,000,000 francs; deficit to be made good by the Khedive, 723,000 francs.

——The Attorney General's speech in the Tichborne case is the longest in any legal case on record; but the Attorney General only narrowly escaped Sheva's fate of being beaten by a woman; for Miss Sheridan spoke for twenty-four days in the celebrated declaration of legitimacy case. Serjeant Wilde (afterwards Lord Truro) spoke twelve days (three House of Lords' weeks) in "Small vs. Attwood."

A MAIL ROBBER FOUND GUILTY

BOSTON, Mass., March 29, 1872.

The trial of Laws for robbing the mails resulted to-day in a verdict of guilty.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1872.

First Lieutenant A. F. Murphy, Second Artillery, has resigned. The following changes have been made in the station and duties of the Quartermaster's Department. Lieutenant Thomas H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster, is ordered to relieve Colonel S. E. Halabird, as Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Dakota. Upon being relieved, Colonel Halabird will be assigned as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas, relieving Lieutenant Colonel James A. Eakin, who will take charge of the quartermaster's department at Jeffersonville, Ind., relieving Captain Charles H. Hoyt, who will be assigned to duty at Fort McPherson, Nebraska. Captain Edward D. Baker is assigned to duty as depot quartermaster at New Orleans. Captain Edward B. Grimes is ordered as depot quartermaster at St. Louis, relieving Captain S. H. Weeks, who will relieve Major A. Montgomery at Buffalo, N. Y. Major Montgomery will relieve Major John G. Chandler in the Department of the East, and the latter will relieve Major James H. Moore, as depot quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, who is assigned to duty at Fort Yuma, Arizona, relieving Captain John Lee, who waits orders. Major Rufus Saxton is ordered to assume his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Columbia. Assistant Surgeon T. C. G. Kinloch is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte and is ordered to Boston.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1872.

Lieutenant Samuel W. Avery, Surgeon William F. Wood, Paymas'r Richard Washington, Chaplain Frank P. Cox and Chief Engineer Francis C. Doue have been ordered to the Lancaster. Acting Carpenter Benjamin Ferna'd to the Lancaster. Ensign Thomas S. Phillips to the Lackawanna.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Reported Recapture of Zacatecas by the Revolutionists.

Rocha's Army Dispersed and His Capture Probable—The Robber Cortina in "a Bad Fix"—Reinforcements to Quiroga for the Advance on Matamoras.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMORAS, March 29, 1872.

A courier extraordinary has arrived from Camargo with dates to the 27th inst. He affirms the recapture of Zacatecas by the revolutionists, and the probable capture of General Rocha, whose army had been dispersed by General Guerra.

General Cortina is cut off from his base at Reynosa and hemmed in near Baqueria, State of Nuevo Leon after the loss of the greater part of his forces.

Eight hundred infantry, with two pieces of artillery, left Encarnacion for Lerdas to meet 300 infantry and two pieces of artillery from Monterey, and join General Quiroga's forces to advance on Matamoras forthwith.

Juan Munoz with about two hundred Juarez partisans, crossed the Rio Grande from Texas and attacked Nuevo Laredo on the 24th, but was defeated and retired, leaving his killed and wounded in the hand of the revolutionists.

An Officer of Diaz's Staff Mistaken for Diaz Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29, 1872.

The Mexican officer seen in New York, supposed to be Porfirio Diaz, and who is now here, says he is Colonel Francisco Neno, of Diaz's staff. It is a remarkable case of personal resemblance if he is not Diaz.

FRANCE.

A Communist Incendiary Incarcerated by the Republic.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 29, 1872.

The police have arrested Lutz, the leader of the incendiaries under the Commune.

GERMANY.

Imperial Respect to a Royal Mother-in-Law.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 29, 1872.

The Prince Imperial of Germany, Frederick William, will visit his mother-in-law Queen Victoria of England, at Baden, where she is stopping, after Easter.

SPAIN.

Expected Return of the United States Minister to Madrid—Party Division Among the Radical Reformers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 29, 1872.

The American Minister to Spain, who is now in the United States on leave of absence, is expected to return to this city some time next month.

RADICAL DIVISION IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.

The republicans in one quarter of Madrid openly express their dissent from the political views entertained by the chiefs of their party.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE ELECTORAL CRISIS.

A republican society called *La Vanguardia* (Advance Guard), having for its object the influencing of the public policy of the kingdom, has been formed in this city. The society is already energetically engaged in making preparations to carry out its purpose.

GOOD FRIDAY IN HAVANA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 29, 1872.

Business is entirely suspended on account of the holidays.

THE BRIDGE OF CONTENTION.

Council Bluffs and Omaha Now Excited Over the New Missouri Bridge—Determined Attitude of the People of Iowa.

OMAHA, Neb., March 29, 1872.

Consignees of Westward bound freight are universally responding to the request of the Transfer Company, and ordering Eastern railroads to deliver their freight to the Bridge Transfer. Twenty-five cars of through and local freight were brought over the bridge to-day. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the published rates of the Bridge Transfer are lower than the Boat Transfer.

Transferring Freight Across in Boats.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 29, 1872.

The western freight by four Iowa roads terminating here is transferred across the river as rapidly as the transfer boats can do it. The exhorbitant toll of $10 a car, fifty cents per hundred for small parcels, and fifty cents for each passenger, is considered high for the privilege of crossing the bridge built for the most part by the nation, and the roads are determined to have their freight hauled over the river in wagon loads before they will submit to such a tariff or acknowledge the taxation of a private bridge company. Platforms are still being built on the transfer grounds here with considerable business energy. The people of Omaha are working hard for a railroad to St. Louis, on the west bank of the river, so as to evade Chicago and Council Bluffs.

THE NEW YORK SENATORS' HOLIDAY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 29, 1872.

A large number of State Senators and members of the Assembly reached here this afternoon to visit the State Hospital. After viewing the buildings and grounds they were given a collation by Dr. Cleveland, and were then conveyed in carriages to the Opera House, where Messrs. Smith and Niles, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, made addresses. They next repaired to the Morgan House, where they were introduced to the leading citizens, and were tendered a serenade. They left for Albany on the 10:30 P. M. train. While here they were in charge of Mayor Eastman.

THE SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 29, 1872.

Despatches from Harrisburg received this evening, state that the bill respecting the charter of the Southern Improvement Company passed both houses of the State Legislature to-day.

THE JAPANESE AT POTTSVILLE

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 29, 1872.

A party of the Japanese Embassy arrived here this evening, for the purpose of to-morrow visiting several large coal operations, furnaces and iron works here.

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, March 2.

The NEW YORK HERALD is maintaining at its own expense an expedition into the interior of Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone. This is such a mammoth enterprise for a single corporation to undertake that many people are disposed to regard it as merely a hoax; but such is not the case. It is true to the letter. The HERALD expedition was organized some time ago, and is now well on its way into the wilds of Central Africa. The HERALD has always led the van of newspaper enterprise, and in this last movement it out-HERALDS the HERALD.

THE SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE.—Six young African orphans, educated in India, have volunteered to join the expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone, and are now in Chicago awaiting Mr. Bell, the Leander.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Further Details of the Terrible Visitation on Tuesday.

Twenty-three Killed and Thirty Wounded at Lone Pine—The Town in Ruins.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29, 1872.

Advices coming in from the volcanic country north of the Mojave show that the earthquake on Tuesday was felt with terrific force there.

At Lone Pine twenty-three people were killed and thirty wounded.

The shocks were felt at intervals for thirty hours.

Fifty houses were demolished and the town is in ruins.

UTAH.

A Mass Meeting of Gentiles and "Anti-Admission" Mormons—A Memorial to Congress—Tom Fitch & Co. Denounced—The Ratification Vote—The Idea of a Civil War Ridiculed.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 28, 1872.

An immense meeting of citizens opposed to the admission of Utah as a State was held here last evening at the Liberal Institute. Hundreds of ladies were present. Thomas Fitch and other Jack Mormons were denounced and repudiated. The speeches were designed to show how the Mormon allegiance to the Church is beyond all considerations for the general government and public sentiment; how every Mormon is bound by a solemn oath to avenge Joe Smith and oppose the authority of the United States. The speeches were heartily applauded and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

A memorial to Congress against the admission of Utah was adopted.

A slight shock of earthquake occurred in this city at one o'clock P. M. yesterday.

The snow in the mining camps of the Little Cottonwood district is about fourteen feet deep on the level and many houses are buried.

The American bureau of Mining Information for Utah has been organized, with Warren Hussey as president.

Total Ratification Vote for the Admission of Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 29, 1872.

The total vote of the Mormons in Utah in ratification of the State constitution is 25,324, probably one-half cast by women.

A memorial against the admission is being signed by all the Gentiles and occasionally by Mormons. Six to eight thousand signatures are expected in a few days.

Gentile newspapers here are agitating the question of a possibility of a civil war in Utah as the result of admission; but the Mormons deny and ridicule the idea.

Another Gentile newspaper enterprise for Salt Lake City is on the tapis. Mr. Tooker, of Corinne, is spoken of as the editor.

The work on the Utah Southern Railroad is to be resumed at once.

Anxiety for the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Englebrecht case is at fever heat.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The display of cautionary signals along the lakes will be resumed April 1.

Falling barometer, rising temperature, light southerly winds and partially cloudy weather have prevailed over the Southern States. Cloudy weather, with light and fresh variable winds, has continued over the Middle and New England States and northwest of the Ohio Valley. The barometer has fallen over the northwest, with easterly winds, increased cloudiness and light rain.

Probabilities.

Partially cloudy weather, with light and fresh winds, will prevail over the New England and Middle States on Saturday, as well over the South Atlantic States. The barometer will continue falling West and throughout the Mississippi Valley, with southerly to easterly winds and increased cloudiness. An area of rain will probably extend from the northwest to the upper lake region and over the Ohio Valley, and possibly eastward over the Lower Mississippi. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	35	43	3 P. M.	57	64
6 A. M.	33	47	6 P. M.	57	52
9 A. M.	38	48	9 P. M.	46	49
12 M.	51	58	12 P. M.	44	43

Average temperature yesterday 49½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 45½

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1872.

The Speaker of the House, now Acting Governor Brewster, made a speech last night, favoring the renomination of President Grant, and acknowledging the Packard Committee as the legal head of the party in this State. He stated that he regarded Governor Warmoth as now being without the pale of the republican party, having distinctly read himself out in his *Times* interview.

He opposes the re-nomination or re-election of Warmoth. Brewster's action has created a stir among the republicans.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Stock Exchange, banks and public offices in Philadelphia closed yesterday in observance of Good Friday.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad had its track across the Missouri River yesterday. Trains will cross next week.

The Michigan Senate will meet again as a court of impeachment April 11 to try Commissioner Edmonds, of the Land Office.

Mrs. Calhoun yesterday presented to the Tennessee Legislature a portrait of Andrew Jackson, in accordance with the will of the late Judge Calhoun.

The Louisville Industrial Exposition organized last night by the election of eleven directors. The amount subscribed to the enterprise thus far is $150,000.

The Massachusetts State Colored Convention on Thursday evening chose six delegates to the National Colored Convention to be held in New Orleans April 16.

Senator Wilson has declined to speak to-day before the State Convention at Worcester, Mass., for the election of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and ex-Governor Clifford will be invited to do so.

The Louisville Convention of Railroad Ticket Agents adjourned last evening, after the most successful they ever held. Rates underwent a thorough revision, the changes made being generally a slight advance on the old rates.

On Thursday evening George Richards and Adam Quiffer, employés of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were knocked down by the sudden backing of an engine at Locust Point, and each had his right arm severed at the shoulder.

James Rose, a six years old, was fatally killed by being run over by a hand car, near Mount Pleasant, on the Kendall and Owego Railroad, yesterday. Deceased's stepmother was also injured at the time. He leaves a wife and several children.

A new frame building at West Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, owned by Messrs. Sackett & Finch, and occupied by Charles H. Fox as a post office store and dwelling, was totally destroyed by fire, together with most of its contents, yesterday morning. Both were insured, the owners for $1,000 in the Hudson and the occupant for $1,000 in Boston and New Lebanon companies.

A fire yesterday morning in Messrs. Wetzel & Smith's cigar factory, No. 1,000 Federal street, near Ann, Philadelphia, caused a loss of $10,000, fully insured in the Girard and other companies. The fire originated in the basement, and spread through the entire building, which was owned by Mrs. Ann Lodwig and occupied by the firm and various other tenants.

The Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York have appointed a committee to visit Washington and confer with the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the removal of the immigrant depot from Castle Garden to Ward's Island.

ITEM FROM JAPAN

The Japanese government has established a new system of [illegible] and [illegible] after the manner of that of [illegible] in France.

The Japanese [illegible] have ordered a new system of [illegible] and [illegible] to be introduced into the army and navy.

The Japanese government has established the system of a [illegible] mail route from Yedo northwards to Oshiu (Awamori). The first trip of the foreign mail is to be made three months hence.

By the [illegible] to Yokohama we learn that the flag of Japan is to be altered as follows:—A red lozenge on white ground as heretofore, with the addition of a green band stretching diagonally to the lozenge from the four corners.

CONNECTICUT.

The Prospects of Republicans and Democrats.

COMPLETING THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

Governor Jewell's Friends on the Qui Vive.

WAITING FOR THE FIGHT.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 29, 1872.

The hard work of the campaign, except the getting out of the vote on election day, is mainly over. The reports which are closed last Saturday, except for the few whose qualifications mature between that day and the election. There is less than the usual noise and excitement on both sides. At the republican headquarters there is a good degree of confidence of their ability to elect Governor Jewell by a few hundred majority over the three opposition tickets, democratic, labor reform, and temperance; but failing in this they have no doubt of carrying the Legislature and choosing their State ticket and United States Senator in that body. They, however, claim that there is less interest in the democratic committee's work than usual, and think they will gain by the demoralization in the democratic party consequent upon the new departure, while they say that their own canvass shows a falling off from last year.

AT THE DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

It is claimed that the democrats can carry the State if their vote can be got out, but their committee now do not speak confidently of their ability to get out a full vote. They express the belief that the total vote will be lighter than last year. They think the labor reform vote has drawn nearly as many from the democrats as the temperance men from the republicans.

There are no reliable estimates of the strength of the labor reformers in politics. The leading men of the temperance party do not claim over 2,000 votes, and 1,000 is the highest claim of the anti-quarterers of the labor reformers. It is generally considered that 70 for the labor reform and 1,200 for the temperance ticket is a fair estimate. The traveling is likely to be bad on Monday, and it is quite probable that the total vote will not exceed 90,000.

The Republicans Rejoice in Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., March 29, 1872.

The canvass has thus far progressed with comparatively no excitement. There was no beating of drums or sounding of trumpets on either side. Both the parties, however, have been hard at work, and the result will be, should the weather prove favorable, an exceedingly full vote. In some of the close towns the temperance party may make some converts from the republicans, but the labor reformers have not been heard from on this side of the Connecticut River. This Congressional district is the republican stronghold, and its majority, which is always reliable, will from present appearances, be materially increased on Monday.

Both Parties Apparently Evenly Balanced.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29, 1872.

The political campaign here this spring has been carried on with less than the usual excitement, though there has been an undercurrent of deep interest and a great deal of quiet committee work accomplished by all parties. Party strength in the scale is so evenly balanced and the claims of both sides so conflicting as to make it difficult to predict what the result will be next Monday. Both the republicans and democrats express confidence in their ability to elect a Governor by the popular vote and to carry both branches of the Legislature.

The canvass of the Republican State committee shows a fair gain over their vote of last year, and they say that the indications are more favorable than a year since. They estimate the temperance vote at less than 500, but admit that it may be larger—perhaps large enough to throw the election of Governor into the Legislature. Governor Jewell's re-election is estimated by the republicans generally by from 500 to 1,000 majority, if their full vote is polled. The loss of one, perhaps two, republican Senators is anticipated.

The democrats admit that their vote will fall off in New Haven and Hartford, but claim a large increase in the smaller cities and country towns, and think the temperance vote will help them materially. The strength of the labor reform party is unknown, no figures having been made, but many predict that the result of the temperance and labor reform movements will injure the democrats more than the republicans. Personally Governor Jewell is more confident of success than Mr. Hubbard.

During the past week the republicans have been growing more confident and the expressions of anticipated success made by prominent democrats to-night have been received with surprise. So far as heard from the republicans have been more successful in making new voters than the democrats.

Among the sporting men no bets are being offered on Hubbard or taken against Jewell, though the latter are freely offered, with odds.

THE PRESIDENCY.

New York for the Cincinnati Convention—Call for the Liberal Convention.

To Colonel WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Convention of Missouri, Washington, D. C.:—

SIR—We, republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the liberal republicans of Missouri.

We make this departure from the ordinary methods of party action from a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes and obstruct a free expression of opinion upon the important matters which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States.

We believe that the time has come when the political offences of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution; that federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the civil service should be made which will relieve political action from the influence of official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted and the encroachments of federal power checked; and we also believe that at this time a special duty rests upon the people to do away with corruption in office.

The exposures recently made in this State have brought to light evils which are not confined to one party nor to a single locality, and disclose dangers more formidable than any which the republic has yet encountered.

With the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the States and influence every political party we accept the invitation to meet in national mass convention at the city of Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of May next, and we invite all republicans of New York who agree with us to cooperate in our action.

HENRY R. SELDEN,
HORACE GREELEY,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING,
WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
SIGISMUND KALEMAN,
E. KRACKOWIZER,
IRA O. MILLER,
EDWIN R. REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM H. BRIGGS,
CHARLES W. GODARD,
HENRY D. LLOYD,
WILLIAM W. GOODRICH,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
HIRAM BARNEY,
FREEMAN J. FITHIAN,
GEORGE P. BRADFORD,
BENJAMIN A. WILLIS,
HORACE ELMS,
LOUIS LOWENTHAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislators Worshipping Terpsichore—A Death Blow to the Southern Improvement Company.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29, 1872.

The House of Representatives has [illegible] Philadelphia on Monday [illegible] in consequence of the ambulance being so far from [illegible].

The bill creating the charter of the [illegible] Company has passed both houses of the State Legislature. Here's hoping it may be vetoed.

COLORED CONVENTION AT COLUMBIA.

[illegible] March 29, 1872.

[illegible] State [illegible] Convention [illegible] Columbia [illegible] Congressman [illegible] Rainey [illegible] National Convention [illegible] New Orleans. A delegate declares that [illegible] Convention must demand [illegible] and that a colored man be put in the national canvass. Only one-third of the State was represented. The proceedings were secret.

CITY POLITICS.

SENATOR O'BRIEN'S GATHERING

A Central Association Organized Last Evening.

A Central James O'Brien Association was organized last evening in Cosmopolitan Hall, corner of East Broadway and Catharine street, by delegations of five from twelve O'Brien Clubs, representing eleven wards. There were two delegations from the Twenty-first ward, Mr. William S. Egan acted as Chairman and John J. McGowan Secretary.

A Committee on Credentials, composed of one from each delegation, reported in favor of receiving a delegation from each O'Brien Association, ignoring the fact that two or more should come from the same ward. They also advised the reception of delegates from democratic associations favorable to Senator O'Brien. The report was accepted and the suggestions of the committee were, on motion, made rules. A delegation was admitted from the Ninth ward, Captain Cox, of the Twenty-eighth ward. An election of permanent officers was gone into and resulted as follows:—President, George W. McGlynn; Vice Presidents, William S. Egan and William Mallon; Secretary, John J. McGowan; Treasurer, Samuel Jackson.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

A German Movement in support of the Cincinnati Convention—Formation of a Central Committee.

In the Twentieth Assembly district, Nineteenth ward, an organization of German republicans was formed a few days since, in aid of the Cincinnati Convention of liberal republicans and for the purpose of agitating for a thorough civil service reform and other radical reforms in the administration of national affairs. A committee of organization was appointed to take action to extend this movement among the Germans in the other districts of this city.

The committee, which was composed of Messrs. Hermann Oelbermann, C. E. Wenzel, Albert Diesesser, C. Hundschuh and Theodore Grimmelshausen, called a general meeting on Thursday evening, to take preliminary action in reference to the matter, which was held last evening at German Hall, No. 301 Third avenue. The meeting having been called to order by Mr. Theodore Grimmelshausen, Mr. Diesesser was called upon to preside while Mr. Wenzel was appointed Secretary. Dr. Kessler, in a short address, gave an account of the preliminary things which led to the organization in the Nineteenth ward, arguing that the present condition of political parties rendered it necessary that a new political combination be formed, to effect a thorough reform of national affairs. Mr. Grimmelshausen urged that practical measures be taken to organize at once in aid of the movement. On motion of Dr. Gerke the resolutions passed by the organization of the Nineteenth ward, including the "one term principle," were unanimously endorsed. On motion of Mr. Grimmelshausen a resolution was passed declaring that the members then and there present shall constitute a Central Committee for the purpose stated, with a view of forming sub-committees and committees of organization to organize district organizations; whereupon the names of those present were enrolled as such Central Committee, to be known as the German Liberal Republican Central Committee. After appointing several sub-committees for district organization the meeting adjourned.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid cartoon, together with the very latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication, including reports of the position of Affairs in Mexico, Cuba, Australasia, China and Japan; the Adventures of a HERALD Correspondent among the Outlaws in North Carolina; Trial of Josephine McCarty, the Utica Murderess; the Robeson Inquiry and the Indian War. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Political, Fashionable, Artistic, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day. Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2. Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Forty Years of Failure.—Ever Since 1832 speculators and adventurers have been trying to concoct an article that would compare favorably with PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR. The result has been hundreds of abortions, and still the old time Invigorator reigns supreme, as the best and most wholesome preparation for restoring the hair ever introduced in this country. Sold by all druggists.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Spring Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Real Property.—When a Gentleman Secures a KNOX HAT he feels that he is the happy possessor of a valuable piece of property, in fact it indicates sense, an appreciation of beauty, and a knowledge that 212 Broadway is just the place to buy the hat of the period.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Specialty.
Fine Spring Overcoats, all the new shades, cut and made equal to best custom work. BROKAW BROTHERS,
28 to 34 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Call on DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

Any Twenty Pieces of Half Dime Sheet Music for 81. Ten pieces dime series, $1, post paid. Enclose stamp for catalogue. E. W. HITCHCOCK,
Store 439 Third avenue, New York.

At Green's Establishment You Can Find the Spring Style of HATS, which take the lead among uptown gentlemen. 457 Third avenue, near Thirtieth street.

Avoid Contagion from Smallpox and Other infectious diseases by using BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY AND TOILET SOAPS. Sold at Grand Central Soap Depot, 459 Fourth avenue.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street. Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation, highest temperature, best shampooing, no gratuities, advantages unequalled, Europe outdone.

A.—Money, Money, Money.—Liberal Advances made on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry by JAMES F. MATTHEWS, 67 Broadway, near Fourth street.

A Baby's Chair.—Baby Can Walk, Run, jump, swing, sample $4. L. O. COLVIN, Newark, N. J.

A.—For a Light and Stylish Hat at Popular prices go to LEAHY, Manufacturer, 145 Fulton street.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary Drawing of April 4, 1872. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 19 Wall street, Box 4,585 New York Post office.

Barry Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, for Invalids.—The most nutritious preparation ever offered to the public. REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, a most delightful beverage. JOHN F. HENRI, Agent.

Children Teething.
The mother made a fortune from a recipe MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world. It is the safest and most effective dye in the world. 6 Astor House, and all druggists everywhere.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats, Salesroom, 128 Broadway, near Duane street.

Deane's French Ranges and Broilers, 88 Mhall, DEANE & CO., removed to 235 Water street.

For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, the well known, reliable and harmless remedy for brown discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond st., New York. Sold by all druggists.

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THE COURTS.

Alleged Perjury of a Bondsman—The Conviction of Talbot Sustained—Charge of Smuggling and Important Decision Irregular Petitions in Bankruptcy—Business Before the United States Grand Jury—The General Sessions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Suit Between Mowry and Whitney, in re the Patent Rights and Privileges for the Manufacture of Car Wheels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1872.

No. 148, Mowry vs. Whitney.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—This cause was referred to in the statement of case 147, between the same parties given yesterday. It was an action brought in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to enjoin the further prosecution of this suit, which was brought by Whitney to restrain Mowry from an alleged infringement of a patent granted to Whitney in 1848, and extended in 1862, for a process prolonging the life of cooling, in connection with annealing cast-iron car wheels.

The defence was that the process was not new, and that the appellant had not adopted it in his mode of cooling cast iron wheels. The decree was for the complainant, and the case being referred to a Master for an account, the sum reported in favor of Whitney by that officer was about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It is here insisted that the Court erred in holding that Whitney's patent is protected against prior annealing process, because former processes were confined to "enumerated articles," and also in deciding that the complainant's process was an infringement of the patent, when they were, in point of fact, essentially different. One cools by placing the wheel in a cooler and the other in a hot chamber. The patent of Whitney is said to be invalid because there is no novelty in it. It is simply the application of a process well known to a purpose analogous to purposes to which it had been applied long anterior to the alleged invention. It is also urged that it is void because what is claimed is the result, as the process would destroy the hardness of the rim (or chill) of the wheels, and thus detract from their durability. It is further contended that the Court erred in apportioning the profits of Mowry to the alleged infringement, and in overruling the exception taken to the report of the Master. C. C. Collier and A. G. Thurman for applicant; B. Baldwin, Jr., E. W. Stoughton and E. E. Curtis for appellee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

Motions in Arrest of Judgment—Criminal Business.

Before Judge Benedict.

Judge Benedict sat yesterday and heard some motions in arrest of judgment upon prisoners who had been convicted before him in the recent term of the court.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

In the case of James S. Woodhouse, who had been found guilty of perjury in swearing to an affidavit made before Commissioner Osborn that he owned certain lands in Brooklyn, when, as the evidence showed, he had no right or title whatever to the property, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, counsel for the defendant, moved an arrest of judgment on the ground that the original papers in the case were not sufficiently specific to confer jurisdiction on the magistrate. The papers merely followed the verbiage of a statute of Congress without stating a single fact, and some fact should be stated to show that an offence had been committed.

Mr. Davies, United States Assistant District Attorney, maintained that the affidavit was sufficient for every legal purpose.

The Judge took the papers, and reserved his decision.

A SMUGGLING CASE

In the case of John Talbot, who had been convicted of smuggling, a motion was made in arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment was bad. The Judge rendered a brief decision, sustaining the indictment.

SMUGGLING GOLD WATCHES FROM EUROPE—IMPORTANT QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Charles Marxsen had been found guilty on an indictment charging him with having smuggled several gold watches into this port from Europe. His counsel, Mr. Samuel G. Courtney and Mr. E. F. Bushell, argued a motion for arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment was bad for several reasons. Yesterday Judge Benedict rendered his decision, maintaining that the indictment was good in law. His Honor said he did not touch the question of jurisdiction, as Mr. Courtney had informed him that he would hand in a brief in relation to that matter.

Mr. Courtney now submitted the brief in question, contending that smuggling and clandestinely introducing into means concealment, secrecy, fraud. The defendant was indicted for smuggling, and counsel claimed that the Circuit Court of the Southern district of New York has no jurisdiction of the offence under the statute. The goods must have been smuggled or clandestinely introduced into the United States and have been subject to duty by law, and which should have been invoiced, without paying or accounting for the duties, &c. Where was the invoice to be shown or the fee, or where were the duties to be paid if demanded? At one place only—at the dock in Jersey City, where the goods were taken in care of a government inspector. The goods were landed there, the inspector demanded invoice there, and the goods were taken from the custody of the defendant there. If any offence were committed it committed in Jersey City, State of New Jersey. All the form and paraphernalia of bringing the goods to New York after being taken from the defendant cannot alter the meaning of the statute. The further provisions of the statute show that all the violations of the same must be committed on land, that is invoicing without paying or accounting for the duties, passing or attempting to pass through the Custom House false invoices. All things detailed in the evidence show that any violation of law under the indictment was committed in the State of New Jersey. There is a great distinction between criminal and civil proceedings—the former must be pursued strictly according to the letter of the law; an offence committed within the United States must be tried in the State and judicial district within which it was committed. If the Court can possibly hold that this is an indictment for importing, then this offence was first committed in the Eastern district of New York, where the steamer first touched the United States—viz., Sandy Hook—or second, at Jersey City, at the dock. If the Court holds, as it must on her the indictment, that the offence was in smuggling and clandestinely introducing into the United States, &c., the offence was committed on land, on the dock at Jersey City, where all power and control over the goods was taken from the defendant. The Court had no jurisdiction and judgment must be arrested.

Mr. Courtney concluded by observing that the question was a nice one and he had no doubt His Honor would look closely into it.

Judge Benedict said he would do so, and as he understood there would be a motion made before him for the purpose of postponing the passing of sentence upon Marxsen, time could be given to the District Attorney to prepare a brief.

Mr. Purdy, on behalf of the government, observed that a brief, embracing the views of the prisoner on the subject, would be handed to His Honor.

It is understood that a civil suit has been commenced in the United States District Court for the condemnation of the watches, and that Marxsen will be examined there as a witness on his own behalf, thus enabling him to tell his own story and give his own account of what he intended to do with the property seized from him.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Irregular Petitions.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford rendered a decision in the case of John Walsh, a bankrupt. Walsh filed a voluntary petition on the 27th of June, 1870. This petition was referred to Mr. Henry Winter Allen, one of the registers, who made an adjudication. At the first meeting of creditors an assignee was chosen. During the pendency of this petition Walsh filed another petition setting forth the same debts and the same creditors as mentioned in the first petition. The Register holds in view of these facts that the second petition is irregular, and Judge Blatchford upholds the Register's decision.—[illegible]

The Bowling Green Savings Bank.

A statement has appeared in one or more of the city papers that the report offered by Hans Smith to the Depositors' Investigating Committee of the Bowling Green savings Bank has been accepted by the United States District Court. The statement has no foundation in fact.

To-day Judge Blatchford will hear an argument on a motion to punish Mr. Stephen Knapp, late one of the Bowling Green savings Bank, for a gross contempt in refusing to [illegible] books of the bank.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Alleged Pension Fraud.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Isaac S. Hunt.—Isaac S. Hunt was brought for examination yesterday on a charge of [illegible] pensioner, [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] the government [illegible] pension.

The United States Grand Jury.

[illegible] statements of [illegible] have been made [illegible] the United States Grand Jury. Those statements are [illegible]

That the Grand Jury have [illegible] a number of [illegible] cases, and more [illegible] [illegible] Mowry & Whitney [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] for infringement.

That the Grand Jury have [illegible] a number of [illegible] cases, and more [illegible] [illegible] Mowry & Whitney [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] for infringement.

[illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] for infringement.

[illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] for infringement.

[

IRON FOUNDERS IN A FIX.

Manufacturers of Marine Boiler Plates Stopping Work.

Thousands of Hands Discharged from the Mills—No Iron for the Founders—The New Act Declared Arbitrary—A Repeal of It Asked For—Views of Those Who Are Most Concerned

Since the commencement of the present month the iron rolling mills throughout the country have ceased to manufacture boiler plates for marine engines, and the proprietors there of have notified their customers—the iron founders and boiler makers—that they will no longer be able to supply them with the material for the construction of

BOILERS FOR STEAM VESSELS

This is an consequence of the coming into force of an act of Congress, passed February 28 last, one section of which provides that every such boiler plate shall be stamped with the name of the manufacturer, the place where manufactured and subjected to inspection. This would not be given out after inspection the responsibility of the manufacturer ceased, but the act has been so framed as to render him liable for all damages arising from defects and consequently the refusal to supply plates to the boilermakers the dangers of which such a position involved made it impossible to suppose that any manufacturer would assume such a vast amount of responsibility. It would manifestly be as unfair as it would make him virtually not only the manufacturer of the plates but the insurer of the boilers they composed of, which it was proposed should also insure the passengers in carried claims of

INDEFINITE DAMAGES

could also be pre ented and owing to the carelessness of some engineer or an indescribable flaw in one of the plates, at was of so slight a nature as to elude examination the mokers proprietor of the rolling mills from whence it came they or such person might find himself suddenly saddled with liabilities as heavy as the Alabama claims

Even if the act be repealed or rather amended—for the manufacturers only ask that their liability cease after inspection—before the present session terminates an enormous amount of damage will have been done, and if it is allowed to continue in force there is no telling where the evil will terminate. Thousands have already been thrown out of employment, work in the rolling mills and iron foundries is almost at a stand-still and numbers of vessels that might be plying upon the seas and rivers are lying idle to the great detriment of their owners and the public at large. According to the statements given below it is not too much to say that if this act continues in force a return of those days when horse ferry boats conveyed passengers across the North and East Rivers and the bosoms of our broad lakes and never been lashed into foam by the paddle wheel or propeller, may be looked forward to

The following is the thirty-first section of the act above referred to —

Every boiler manufactured after twelve months from the passage of this act to be used on steam vessels, and made of iron or steel plates, shall be constructed of plates that have been stamped in accordance with the provisions of this act and if any person shall construct a boiler or steam pipe connected with the boilers to be used of iron or steel plates which have not been stamped and inspected according to the provisions of this act, or otherwise as herein provided, or who shall knowingly use any defective, bad or unsafe iron or steel in the construction of such boilers, or shall drive any such boiler or use knowingly or to be imperfect in its flues, staying, riveting, bracing or in any other of its parts, shall be fined $1,000 one half for the use of the informer.

Section 36 provides that after twelve months from the passage of this act every iron or steel plate used in the construction of steamboat boilers, on which shall be subject to a tensile strain, shall be inspected in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury so as to enable the inspectors to ascertain its tensile strength, homogeneousness, toughness and ability to withstand the effect of repeated heating and cooling, and no iron or steel plate shall be used in the construction of such boilers which has not been so inspected and approved under the rules prescribed as aforesaid.

Section 37 enacts that every such plate of boiler iron or steel made for use in the construction of steamboat boilers, shall be duly stamped by the inspector of the manufacturer, and if practicable in such places that the marks shall be left visible when such plates shall be worked into boilers, with the initials of the said inspector and manufacturer, and the number of pounds tensile strain it will bear to the square inch, and the inspectors shall keep a record in their office of the stamps upon all boiler plates and boilers they shall inspect.

Section 38 decrees that if any person shall counterfeit, or cause to be counterfeited any of the marks or stamps required by this act, or shall designedly stamp or cause to be stamped falsely any boiler iron or steel plates or if any person shall stamp or mark, or cause to be stamped or marked, any such iron or steel plates with the name or trade mark of another with the intent to mislead or deceive any such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined $2,000, one-half to the use of the informer, and may in addition thereto at the discretion of the Court, be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

In order to ascertain the full effect which the coming in force of this law has produced, and to ascertain what steps were being taken to procure its repeal, a HERALD reporter was detailed to visit the various iron foundries in this city and glean from the proprietors or managers their

VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT

In the office of the Delamater Iron Works at the foot of Thirteenth street, North River, the reporter found Mr. Robinson, the courteous superintendent of the foundry, and stated his errand.

"I shall be happy to give you every information," replied Mr Robinson, especially as it is impossible for any one to combat the fact that this new law is working much harm. We have received notice from all the rolling mills that have been in the habit of supplying us with iron that they can furnish us with no more plates for marine boilers. We cannot place an order with them, though we have several, they are obliged to refuse them."

REPORTER—How are you going to manage about vessels that require new boilers, or whose old ones stand in need of repair?

MR ROBINSON—All vessels in such a predicament will have to be laid up. Two of ours are now idle, and in the case of a third we are removing her engines in order to convert her into a sailing ship. In talking with the people who control the mills they say they are willing to make iron plates and

STAMP THEM ACCORDING TO RULE,

but they wish their responsibility to end when the government officers have inspected and passed the boilers. You see any careless engineer can burn a boiler out, and yet in a case where an accident occurred the inspectors might cut a sheet out of the burst boiler, find it unsound and subject the makers to fine and imprisonment. According to the present interpretation of the law the platemaker's responsibility never ceases so long as the boiler lasts.

REPORTER—I suppose it is not always possible to detect a flaw in the iron

MR ROBINSON—We never knowingly put a bad plate in a boiler, and if there should chance to be an imperceptible flaw, if the plate stands the severe test to which it is subjected there cannot be much the matter

REPORTER—The new act must interfere with labor?

MR ROBINSON—We have now 150 men laid off for want of iron in the boiler shop alone, and it affects our other shops indirectly

REPORTER—Cannot you use foreign iron

MR. ROBINSON—Certainly not, on account of the government stamp. Otherwise we should import it. This new law is an outrage, and its effects are felt in every foundry throughout the United States. The only reason that we can keep open now is that we are building two steamers for the Japanese government, and the secretary of the Treasury upon our application, has allowed us to go on with them in the old fashion, as they were for a foreign nation

REPORTER—How about the towing mills?

MR ROBINSON—It will necessarily affect them very materially, for marine boiler iron was a large item in their annual production. It is one of the worst laws ever a congress could receive. The law is made for people who do not understand what is wanted.

A NEW ACT

is now before the Senate, which should be urged through its passage. It is to repeal this one and allow the manufacturers to go on as in the past with the government inspection, as the law now stands in operation it is the sheet iron law. Yes, we are glad we are only building sheds and feel glad to still prove of use to you in this comprehensive and are prepared to oppose the new act.

REPORTER—Is your establishment the only boiler maker used from without the city, or do boiler manufacturers come to you?

MR ROBINSON—We have a world-wide reputation and many orders from abroad, and we are wanted by all the large companies in the country as a first class house. Indeed, we have only had to advertise in the newspapers to have some two hundred orders coming to accept the responsibility entailed.

REPORTER—In the event of your importing ready made boilers from Europe would you have to pay duty?

MR ROBINSON—Yes, we would have to pay 45 per cent, and an inspector has to pass upon them before the plates are properly stamped. The government might make an exception in the case of a vessel, but if it did it would be another instance of pandering to foreign trade at the expense of our own.

Having thanked Mr Robinson the reporter withdrew and wended his way to the office of the Reeves Iron Foundery in West street, where he found Mr Warren a member of the firm of proprietors. His statement was substantially the same as that of Mr Robinson. He considered the new act an arbitrary, unjust and foolish one.

Of course we cannot go on making or repairing marine boilers," he said "while the mill owners refuse to supply us with iron. They have more capital than the foundries, and though of course, their

BUSINESS WILL OTHERWISE

they can afford to hold out longer than we can. In a large manufacturing city like New York foundries are daily stopping and all upon making marine boilers, and their trade in some cases is brought to a standstill in consequence of the working of the new act. It does not apply to stationary boiler

REPORTER—How many men do you employ?

MR WARREN—We have only work for seventy-eight hands now. If it was not for this act and law we could easily keep forty-two more in full swing.

From these works the reporter proceeded to the Morgan Iron Works, at the foot of Fourteenth street, East River, and obtained an interview with Mr West, the manager. He stated the object of his visit

WEST—Then and—This new act will certainly put a stop to business and a great deal of it.

REPORTER—Does the act affect foreboats?

MR WEST—Yes. Section 7 says every marine boiler. We have not an objection to any inspection of our old contract. It has only not been our loss will be about two hundred thousand dollars.

REPORTER—Does the act hold good with regard to old engines, or only to new?

MR WEST—It does not matter whether the engines are old or new. All now are obliged to comply with the provisions of the act.

REPORTER—Does the act not be considered either that the manufacturer or the boiler maker is responsible?

MR WEST—I cannot say whether I would not have either of

A DOUBLE RESPONSIBILITY

to bear. Calling supon R. Dick I found him busy at a set of crank pins.

REPORTER—Have you any orders?

MR WEST—They do not talk about further orders lately. In the office of Secretary of Treasury Boutwell through the rolling mill of Messrs Lyall, Farquhar & Co. the other day, I noticed that they were filling their orders with machinery that strip bars, and the question I understand is already in the house. It is impossible to sell. We went up against a fool business when we put one to our interest and the loss of $1,000 only last year we put a long new boiler in five set and before six months it began to rust and had to be patched to the extent of $1,500 though the original cost had been only $2,000.

CARELESSNESS AND BAD MANAGEMENT

was the cause. We think the law is not very dangerous and does not prevent the use of the steam engine. The only way of adopting every method to stop accidents. The old saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is very appropriate in this case and it is enough to say that the Board of Health has done its work nobly, and the only trouble is a want of co-operation on the part of the people. The two sovereign preventives are cleanliness and vaccination. The first as applied to the city is almost an impossibility but the second is within the reach of all and in almost every case it will be found efficient.

The process of vaccination, or the artificial production of diseases from matter originally obtained from a cow, is a discovery of modern time having been discovered by Dr Edward Jenner in the year 1796, and probably no discoverer of modern times is worthy of more honor than this man who by a quest sand discovery has placed in our hands a cure that has saved thousands from the most repulsive of all. The attention of this gentleman was first called to this matter by the popular belief in the people of Gloucestershire England that those people who were infected with the matter from the sore on the udder of the cow were secure from the contagion of smallpox. Thinking that there must be something in this and carefully noting the fact in the year of March 179 , Dr Jenner was enabled to form a sort of theory of safety and danger in the matter, and in 1798 published a small pamphlet containing the result of fifty inoculations on what principle to be called vaccination. Ridicule was showered upon the discovery and the doctor was threatened with the loss of his practice, but gradually the whole medical faculty coming over to the new theory and the practice of vaccination became universal.

Having bidden Mr Murphy adieu, the reporter shaped his course for the iron warehouse of Messrs A. B. Warner & Son, No. 25 West street. These gentlemen are agents for several of the largest rolling mills in the country. After introducing himself the reporter asked if the gentleman he addressed had heard anything about a certain firm of mill owners who had offered to supply stamped iron for marine boilers.

MR. WARNER (smiling)—I am not prepared exactly to say anything about that at present, for I cannot state positively whether the offer was made in earnest or not, sir, if you have familiarized yourself with the new act, that the whole

DIFFICULTY IS WITH EXPLOSIONS.

I mean that if a plate of iron tested to stand 5,000 pounds pressure in a boiler from some unforseen cause or an act of carelessness an explosion might occur. Well, the government proposes to take a piece of that burst plate and fine the manufacturers of it $1,000 and subject them to two years' imprisonment. That won't do at all no mill owner would take the risk hence their refusal to provide stamped iron to the foundries. Here is a piece of iron which has been tested up to the government standard and stamped (continued Mr. Warner, exhibiting a small circular plate) it would probably stand a higher pressure than 5,000 pounds, for here you will perceive is a piece of the best Witnawasset brand, the stamp on which shows it has stood a pressure of 61,372 pounds to the square inch. But then this latter is much more expensive, costing at least

TEN CENTS PER POUND,

this third piece is of second quality, and, though it has stood a pressure of 61,000 pounds the manufacturer would not think of placing the government stamp upon it and assuming the responsibility which would accrue. We took and filled one order to the extent of 250 tons for stamp iron, but the mill owners refused to supply any more

The facts given above speak for themselves and present so many arguments in favor of the repeal of those sections of the act passed by Congress February 28, 1871 in reference to marine boilers that comment upon them is needless

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Music at Prospect Park.

In a few weeks through the hospitality of a number of citizens of Brooklyn, the summer concerts at Prospect Park will be revived. It is estimated that the music at the Park last year attracted about four hundred thousand people to the Park, who would not otherwise have visited it.

Boys Using the Knife.

On Thursday night Thomas Brennan, a boy fifteen years of age, and residing at 19 Grand avenue, was stabbed in the cheek by another boy named James Connery. The boys were playing together when Connery became offended with his companion and drew a table knife and cut him in the face severing his cheek from his mouth to his ear. Physicians were at once summoned and it was with great difficulty they could stop the hemorrhage.

The Offal Nuisance.

The residents at the foot of Court street are reported in the HERALD as barricaded Court street on Wednesday, in order to prevent the cartman in the employ of the offal contractor from reaching the new offal dock at the foot of that street. Yesterday William Murray, one of the proprietors of a stone yard at the foot of the street, was arrested and taken before Judge Benedict on a charge of blockading the thoroughfare. The accused, as alleged was one of the foremost in the party who were engaged in barricading the street. Mr Murray said that the barrier should be removed, and on that promise he was liberated.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1871 72.

The report of the Mercantile Library of Brooklyn, read at the annual meeting on Thursday evening shows that the past year has been a highly prosperous one. Most of the additions during the year which amount to 10,26 bound volumes, are standard works of permanent value. The total number of bound volumes in the library on the 1st of March 187 was 41 , more than 20,000 volumes having been added during the last three years. The circulation during the past year for the purposes of reference was 1 10 11 showing a large increase over the preceding year. The greatest crowds on any one day was on the 10th of the present month when six volumes were issued. The total number of members is about three hundred. The reading room during the year has been tastefully decorated under the superintendence of Mr. [illegible] Wright, and it is hoped that the great advantages they offer for culture will be more appreciated when they become more known.

The librarian Mr. [illegible] holds two situations, one as librarian and the other as assistant secretary and treasurer, and has been a faithful officer for many years. A vote of thanks was passed to him for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of both offices.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the ladies who have presented new books to the library, and it was resolved that a formal vote of thanks be given to the press of the city for the kind manner in which they have noticed the wants of the library and expressed a hope that the spirit of the times will induce many to [illegible] the small amount required to become [illegible] the library.

A vote of thanks was passed to the name of Clark, who has been elected a director in the place of [illegible] that a committee of three be appointed to solicit donations for the purpose of [illegible] the library. The following gentlemen were appointed as such committee: [illegible]

VACCINATION ITS DISCOVERY AND GRAND RESULTS AGAINST SMALLPOX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

That terrible scourge of smallpox under which we are now living and the terrible ravages that this disease is making bring forcibly before the [illegible] city of adopting every method to stay its course. The old saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is very appropriate in this case and it is enough to say that the Board of Health has done its work nobly, and the only trouble is a want of co-operation on the part of the people. The two sovereign preventives are cleanliness and vaccination. The first as applied to the city is almost an impossibility but the second is within the reach of all and in almost every case it will be found efficient.

The process of vaccination, or the artificial production of diseases from matter originally obtained from a cow, is a discovery of modern time having been discovered by Dr Edward Jenner in the year 1796, and probably no discoverer of modern times is worthy of more honor than this man who by a quest sand discovery has placed in our hands a cure that has saved thousands from the most repulsive of all. The attention of this gentleman was first called to this matter by the popular belief in the people of Gloucestershire England that those people who were infected with the matter from the sore on the udder of the cow were secure from the contagion of smallpox. Thinking that there must be something in this and carefully noting the fact in the year of March 179 , Dr Jenner was enabled to form a sort of theory of safety and danger in the matter, and in 1798 published a small pamphlet containing the result of fifty inoculations on what principle to be called vaccination. Ridicule was showered upon the discovery and the doctor was threatened with the loss of his practice, but gradually the whole medical faculty coming over to the new theory and the practice of vaccination becoming universal. On the 14th day of May 1796 Dr Jenner was enabled to perform the first vaccination on a boy named James Phipps and on the seventh day after the operation the boy complained of illness, loss of appetite, sickness and pain in the armpit, all of which were felt by the next day. A few days of severe illness was all that was necessary to ascertain where the cowpox gave immunity from the smallpox or was on the list of any inoculated with smallpox matter, but no disease was produced, and the same result was found when this was repeated some months after.

This was the first established and substantiated fact that [illegible] by or in the body of the cow when introduced into the human body, would prevent an appearance of the smallpox. The statement of these facts produced a great excitement in scientific circles at the time, as many were the theories and ideas advanced in regard to it. In the public [illegible] of an investigation made by Dr. Jenner we find that he regarded the cow and smallpox as two separate diseases thus differing from Dr Jenner, who thought that the cowpox was only a modified form of the former. Dr Pearson was supported in his theory by Sir Isaac Pennington, Dr Pitt, Mr. Simmons and others, who had made experiments in that direction. But a thorough investigation only served to show that Dr Jenner was correct in his statement, that the disease originated in the disease in the foot of a horse known as "greece," and from this it was impartial to the cow. Attempts to prove this a failure succeeded in communicating the cowpox to a cow by inserting in the udder a drop of liquid taken from the foot of a horse while suffering with the above mentioned disease.

The practice was also taken in hand by Dr Woodville of the Smallpox Hospital London and in his report published in 1 94 it says out of 640 persons vaccinated not one took the smallpox. An anomalous occurrence however, showed itself in two cases of the people. Pustular eruptions appeared on various parts of the body, but faded away without maturating and always without fatal results. This is now known as varioloid and is the smallpox modified by the previous introduction of vaccine matter.

There have been exceptions where vaccination is not a sure preventive. In the years 1808 16 7 18 the smallpox raged with great violence in different parts of Europe, and strange to say, attacked both the vaccinated and variolated as well as persons that had not had the disease. Chicken pox was also prevalent, and in making some experiments, Dr Hodenpyl, of Rotterdam and others, made out the following conclusions, viz. —That of those who had neither had cowpox nor smallpox 1 out of every 4 died of those who had smallpox naturally or by inoculation 1 out of every 25 to 1 in 75 died while of those who had been vaccinated and afterwards seized with the disease only 1 in 50 died, thus showing that if not quite, it was almost a positive preventive. One of the most accurate and interesting details in reference to this point has been given by M Bousquet, in his "Traite de la Vaccine" as having occurred at Marseilles during the epidemic smallpox of 1828. The population of Marseilles, amounting to 40,000, might be divided into three classes of which the respective numbers stood thus —30 000 vaccinated 8,000 neither vaccinated nor variolated, and 2,000 variolated—that is, who had the smallpox either naturally or by inoculation. Of the 30,000 vaccinated about 2,000 were seized with the prevalent smallpox epidemic, of which number 20 died or 1 for every 100 affected. Of the 2,000 variolated 20 were affected and 4 died or 1 in every 5 cases. Of the 8 000 non vaccinated 4,000 were affected and of this number 1,000 died, or 1 out of every 4 cases. From this it follows that one twelfth of the non-vaccinated one fifteenth of the vaccinated and only one hundredth of the variolated took the disease. But such was the difference in the comparative severity of the attack on the vaccinated and variolated that while the variolated portion of the population were cut off in the proportion of 1 out of every 500 the vaccinated part of the population only lost 1 out of every 1,500 or in other words, of an equal number of variolated and vaccinated cases 3 variolated died from the second attack for every one who died of the disease after vaccination.

This shows at a glance the immense amount of good that is done by this simple operation, and puts an end to all doubts as to its value as a preventive. It has been calculated 13 Great Britain alone that before this great discovery 30 000 people were annually cut off by the dread destroyer, small pox. That would be at the present time equivalent to 90,000 persons destroyed by one disease. And in France the number reached 80,000 in one year, and it can be easily seen that by careful management and vaccination this disease may be overcome and even forgotten. It should not be forgotten that this law is the one deduced from experiments, &c., that vaccina ion properly performed presents almost absolute security against smallpox. In 1843, in England, an act was attempted making the practice of vaccination compulsory. Such a law is now in force there. This is what should be done in this country and any person that refuses should be forced to comply with a law that is necessary and would be productive of great good in our commonwealth at the present time.

P. F. H.

OUR METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

Centre and Tompkins in Need of Repairs—The Comptroller on a Tour of Inspection.

Yesterday Comptroller Green visited the Centre and Tompkins Markets, in accordance with his declared resolution to personally inspect all the markets in the city. Centre Market, which he chose for a rendezvous, is one of the oldest and most celebrated emporiums in New York. The building in which this market is held is in a most disgraceful condition, especially when its importance as a retail markets is taken into consideration. The foundations are in very unsafe condition, the upper floors have shown themselves too heavy for the side walls, which have been braced by iron rods, the roof is in a most dilapidated condition, and the outer structures along the sidewalks especially on the corner of Centre and Broome streets, have become intolerable nuisances. The second floor of the building is divided into rooms which are supposed to be used as armories by the Sixth, Seventy first and Eighth regiments of the National Guard. These rooms except those devoted to the Eighth, are unoccupied, and endeavors might be used either as drill rooms or for any other purpose. The window frames are destitute of glass and water has soaked through and to-day rotted covers the floors, which are so unsafe to support a body of men during drill, once the armories is being used as a stable by some cavalry [illegible]. The armory of the Eighth regiment is in a better condition, having been much repaired. The change was originally made on account of the [illegible] as assigned by Mr. Gorman. Mr Green responded to a [illegible] special in which he also [illegible] the quality of the meats [illegible] and the [illegible] of Centre Market. [illegible] Mr Green also [illegible] to the [illegible] Mr Gorman and Mr Lent, the [illegible] Tompkins Market and Jefferson Market and Union Park and [illegible] Mr Green in regard to the [illegible] in regard to the [illegible] he was not yet prepared to express an opinion. If the [illegible] could after [illegible] he would [illegible] to [illegible] for a [illegible] to [illegible] for the [illegible] would be [illegible] more appreciated when they become more known.

[illegible] Mr [illegible] holds two situations, one as [illegible] as assistant secretary and treasurer, and has been a faithful officer for many years. A vote of thanks was passed to him for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of both offices.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the ladies who have presented new books to the library, and it was resolved that a formal vote of thanks be given to the press of the city for the kind manner in which they have noticed the wants of the library and expressed a hope that the spirit of the times will induce many to [illegible] the small amount required to become [illegible] the library.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, March 29—5 P. M.

The holiday of Good Friday has been observed with considerable fidelity but the *bon vivants* generally got the better of a few of the business brokers, with the result of drawings in both gold and stocks. The banks were open as usual and also the brokers who transact a banking business. The propriety of making the holiday a legal one is urged even by those who are not in favor of asking on religious grounds a suspension of secular doings on Good Friday and the Legislature or Congress ought to regulate the matter before another year. Pennsylvania has made it a legal holiday already, the only State we believe, which has done so and as a consequence Philadelphia our nearest monied neighbor has been one of the financial worlds to day.

There were only a few transactions in money and those at one per cent. The drawers had generally borrowed for the two days to Saturday, and were therefore not seeking accommodation.

The absence of the usual mercantile activity drew attention to the wide spread demand for money from the interior and Monday last was the day on which some of the private bankers were shipping large amounts of legal tenders enough to indicate that the April movement has commenced.

Gold opened at 110 ¼ and was quite firmly held on the sidewalk, near the Gold Room, the sales taking from 110 ¼ to 110 ⅛ and 110 and remaining at the quotation closing 110 ⅛ a 110⅜. Foreign exchange was dull and not so firm.

Sterling is unchanged, comparatively speaking, during the forenoon the drawers present having a unitary awe of the penalty against such business. New York Central sold at 90 and 90⅛, and Lake Shore at 96¼. About two o'clock a group of half a dozen brokers embodied, and the point having been settled that the law of the Board prohibited dealings only after five o'clock P. M. and before ten o'clock A. M. (as it does literally) a brisk market was established in all of the [illegible] existing. The result was an advance in Central to 90 and in Lake Shore to 96⅛, with a few sales of Erie at 19¾. All this was effected without much business however, and at three o'clock, when the bankers and brokers were all gladly released from the tedium of desk lounging, the quotations of this fragile market, which will hardly stand the first breath of the Board in the morning, were as follows —New York Central and Hudson, 90 a 90⅛; Erie 18⅝ a 19; Lake Shore, 96⅛ a 96¼, Pacific Mail, 63⅝ a 64, Ohio and Mississippi, 50⅜ a 51, Union Pacific 38¾ a 39, Wabash, 76 a 78⅛, Boston, Hartford and Erie, 9⅛ asked.

These prices are widely apart in some instances, as will be noticed, indicating the sparsity of dealers.

The further rise of one per cent in New York Central and one half per cent in Lake Shore is referred to heavy orders from the European market, New York Central having, according to one report, been placed on the active list next to Erie in the call of the London Board, and Lake Shore being the latest American security introduced within the past few weeks.

Government bonds were quiet and the market was reported as follows at three o'clock P. M.—United States currency sixes, 115 ¼ a 115½; do sixes, 1881, registered, 114 ¼ a 115; do. do coupon 115⅜ a 115⅝, do., five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112¼ a 112⅝, do do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¾ a 113⅛, do. do., 1864, do do., 112¾ a 113⅛, do. do., 1865, do do., 112¾ a 113, do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 112¾ a 113⅛, do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 111½ a 111⅝, do do., 1867, do., do., 112 ¼ a 113, do. do., 1868, do, do. 112⅞ a 113, do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 109¾ a 110, do. do do., coupon, 109¾ a 110 do ten-forties, registered, 107⅞ a 108¼, do. do., coupon, 108¼ a 108 ⅝.

During the first week after the Erie revolution a rise of about five per cent took place in London in the Atlantic and Great Western securities, for which the prices on March 16 were as follows —Atlantic and Great Western New York section—first mortgage, Bischoffsheim's certificates, 97½, do. second mortgage, Bischoffsheim's certificates, 92½, do. Pen. Bischoffsheim's certificates, 97½; do second mortgage Bischoffsheim's certificates 93¾; do con mortgage bonds, Bischoffsheim's certificates, 42, do reorganization scrip, all paid 91.

The imports of dry goods at this port from foreign ports during the week ending March 28 1872, were $2,207 507, and the amount marketed was $2,649,090.

A. W. Humphreys, of this city has been elected a member of the Iron and Steel Institute of England, an association of the iron masters of Great Britain, of which but three Americans have hitherto been made members.

The London *Builder* says —14 247 miles of railway are now being worked in the United Kingdom, on which have been expended no less a sum than £3,500,000 000, which is five times the amount of the annual value of all the real property of Great Britain, and two-thirds of the national debt. The gross net annual revenue of the railways in this country, after deducting all working expenses, exceeds £22,000,000, more than the total revenue, from all sources of Belgium, Holland, Portugal Denmark Sweden and Norway. The companies have in their direct employment more than 10 000 officers and servants. The value of the rolling stock exceeds £30,000,000. The consumption of coal and coke by railway engines amounts to between 2,000,000 and 3,000 000 tons a year so that in every minute of time throughout the year above four tons of coal are consumed and twenty tons of water are flashed into steam. The consumption of fuel is about half the amount of coal exported from Great Britain to foreign countries. There are more than 3,000 000 tons of iron laid down in rails alone, and the chairs would weigh nearly 1,000 000 tons so that there are not far short of 4,000,000 tons of iron on the permanent ways of the United Kingdom and of these about 30,000 tons of rails have to be every year replaced.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON March 29 1872.

Cotton in land a fair good ordinary 20c. Net receipts 191 bales. Exports to Great Britain 3,196 bales, 700 stock 31 9.5. Net receipts of the week 1,5 . Exports to Great Britain, 3,183, coastwise, 71a. Sales 3,500.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1872.

Cotton—No price given, holiday. Net receipts [illegible] bales, 3,056 Exports—To Great Britain, 1,300, coastwise 6,9 Stock, 151,691.

MOBILE, March 29 1872.

Cotton nominal no price holiday. Net receipts 2,4 bales. Exports coastwise 2,18 . Stock 35,017. Net receipts of the week 2,467. Exports coastwise 2,195. Sales, 4,200.

SAVANNAH March 29, 1872.

Cotton in fair demand middling 21c. Net receipts 608 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 236. Sales, 900. Stock, 9,45. Net receipts for the week 1,871. Exports—To Great Britain 6,850 to the Continent, 2,235 coastwise, 1,710 sales, 3,900.

CHARLESTON March 29 1872.

Cotton [illegible] Net receipts, 226 bales. Exports coastwise 47 bales. Net receipts for the week, 849 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 2,885, coastwise 1,85 sales, 2,000.

OSWEGO N. Y., March 29 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged sales 1 400 bbls at $5 75 a No 1 spring $6 2 for amber winter $6 a for white winter $6 for double extra. Wheat unchanged sales 4,000 bushels amber Michigan at $1 72 a $1 73. Corn 1 cent higher sales of the week 16 000 bushels at 55c. Barley and rye quiet. Corn meal steady at $3 50 for fine. Oats quiet. Millfeed ready at $16 a $26 ships ask $27. Receipts—Flour 4,200 bbls. Wheat, 6,000 bushels. Corn, 6,000 bushels. Railroad freights—Flour 80 cts. 6½ to New York, 40 to Albany 40c.

CHICAGO March 29 1872.

Flour [illegible] Wheat firm and active sales of No. 2 spring at $1 [illegible] cash, $1 [illegible] for No. 3 red [illegible] seller April at 4 [illegible] for No. 2 Barley easier at 45c a 46c for No. 2 spring. Pork steady and a shade firmer at $17 75 a $17 87½. Lard better at $9 15 a $9 [illegible]. Meats nominally unchanged prices sales of shoulders 8c a 8c. Hams 12c a 12½c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 6c a 6c. Wheat to Buffalo 6c a 6c. Receipts—Flour 5,000 barrels. Wheat, 29 000 bushels. Corn, 14,000 bushels. Oats [illegible] bushels. Barley [illegible] bushels. Shipments—Flour [illegible] barrels. Wheat, 10 000 bushels. Corn, 35,000 bushels. Oats [illegible] bushels. Barley [illegible] bushels.

COTTON RECEIPTS

[illegible]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT

[illegible]

NEW YORK CITY

The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry, in which institution have felt it incumbent upon them to issue circulars requesting monetary assistance from the public at large. The object of this institution is a good one and those who feel charitably disposed can contribute to its maintenance by forwarding funds to the treasurer.

A movement has been set on foot in this city for the purpose of collecting funds toward providing a suitable national testimonial to John Francis Maguire M. P. The city of Cork has already subscribed $5,000 to the fund, and a number of patriots residing in this city hailing from the Emerald Isle have formed themselves into a committee to solicit and receive subscriptions.

Twelve fresh cases of smallpox were reported to the health authorities on Thursday. Three of them were discovered by the health inspectors there were three deaths from the disease during the twenty four hours ending at noon yesterday. The police surgeons vaccinated 1 persons on Thursday at the various station houses, making about six thousand persons vaccinated by these surgeons since the Police Board issued the general order directing gratuitous vaccination.

The sheriff some time ago attached all the personal property of Walter Conklin late secretary of the Market Savings Bank, which could be found in this county. The property attached consisted of a horse three sets of harness and a wagon and 200 shares of the stock of the East Broadway and Dry Dock Railroad Company. Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Scheidles left the horse barns and was under an order granted by Judge Barnard, receiving therefor a little over eight hundred dollars. The stock has not yet been sold.

At the meeting the milk producers on Thursday the Hon. A. W. Palmer was elected President of the Farmers' Milk Producing Association. Of late years the local fluid has only netted the farmers about [illegible] and three quarters cent per [illegible] and they have now proposed to [illegible] at from April 1 ar. —first four months three cents, second four cents and third five cents per quart. The association proposes to supply the public with pure milk in lieu of the [illegible] which they have been in the habit of dispensing.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to the foot of sixty fifth street North River, to hold an inquest over the remains of Mr George Seaman in the employ of Mr Thomas Kivlin master of a wrecking schooner. Mr Seaman arrived in his diving dress while exploring a wreck which lay at the bottom of the river and while engaged in the discharge of the apparatus burst and before those about the schooner became apprised of the fact death ensued from suffocation. When drawn to the surface efforts were made to resuscitate Mr. Seaman but without effect. The deceased was about forty years of age and a native of Staten Island.

John D. Moritz, a child four years of age whose parents live at 227 East Twenty-fifth street was almost instantly killed near his residence by being run over by the front wheel of an immense truck, the horses of which were driven by Frank Reynolds, living at 1 235 Third avenue. The driver had stopped near the curb to arrange the harness and on starting again on a walk the child ran in front of the horses, and had his head crushed by one of the wheels. Reynolds at once surrendered himself and was detained by Captain Cameron of the Fifteenth precinct to await the result of an investigation before Coroner Keenan.

Frederick E. Richardson, by occupation a topographical draughtsman and engineer, was yesterday morning found lying dead on the top floor of premises No. 35 Pine street. Deceased had a fine voice, and of late had been singing on the stage in the Grand Opera House. Unfortunately for Richardson, he had contracted the habit of drinking to great excess and on Thursday evening entered the building named much under the influence of liquor and proceeded to the apartments of the janitor, with whom he was acquainted, and lay down on the sofa. Four hours later Richardson was found dead on the floor, he having rolled from the sofa. Coroner Keenan was called, and Wooster Beach, M. D., who made a superficial examination of the body was of the opinion that death resulted from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance. The remains were removed to his late residence 1 528 Broadway where a post-mortem examination will be held by Dr Beach. Deceased who was thirty four years of age and a native of England, has left a widow and three children.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CORNELL—SAXTON.—On Wednesday, March 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. M. L. Wilson, ADRIAN CORNELL to LETITIA eldest daughter of Gershom Saxton all of Flushing, L. I.

Brooklyn and Flushing papers please copy.

HANNAHS—NEWCOMB.—In Brooklyn on Monday, March 4 by Rev Henry Powers, G. EDWARD HANNAHS, of San Francisco, to HELEN W. NEWCOMB, of Brooklyn.

Birth.

ARNOLD.—On Friday, March 29 at 563 Sixth avenue, the wife of P. L. ARNOLD, of a son.

Died.

BANTA.—On Thursday, March 28, HENRIETTA EMILY, eldest daughter of Henry H. and Emily E. Banta, aged 2 years 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 1" Dominick street, on Sunday March 31, inst., at one o'clock P. M.

BIRD.—On Thursday morning March 28 EDWARD F. BIRD in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his father 159 East Forty fifth street.

BOCH.—On Saturday March 23 at Cuthbert Gardens, ANNIE, wife of Adolf Boch and eldest daughter of Samson Rosenfeld of this city deceased.

The funeral will take place on Sunday March 31 at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother Jacob Rosenfeld 201 West Twenty seventh street. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BLONK.—On Friday, March 29, 1872 HESTHER JACKSON BLONK, wife of Captain Benjamin Blonk aged 6

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rufus Darrow No. 1 Mansfield place, Fifty first street, on Sunday 31st inst., at half past two P. M.

Orange county papers please copy.

BROWN.—In Morrisania, on Friday, March 29 HANNAH BROWN, in the 92d year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Peekskill, where the funeral will be held to-day, at one o'clock.

BURDICK.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday March 27, PERRIN BURDICK, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence 82 First place Brooklyn, on Saturday, 30th inst. at two o'clock P. M.

BUTTERLY.—On Thursday March 28, THOMAS BUTTERLY son of Patrick (deceased) and Ann Butterly a native of Dunleer, county Louth, Ireland, in his 31st year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence 327 East Twenty first street, at two o'clock precisely.

CARTER.—On Friday March 29, GERSHON SMITH only son of Gershon and Julia Carter, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, William Tooker, 147 Avenue B.

CAVANAGH.—On Thursday evening, March 28, Mrs MARY A. CAVANAGH, widow of James Cavanagh, in the 58th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLIFFORD.—On Thursday March 28 at seven P. M. CATHERINE LIENNA CLIFFORD, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Funeral at 1,365 Third aven

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

AMERICA'S REPLY.

Opinions of the English Press.

LONDON, March 11, 1872.

Mr. Fish's reply to Lord Granville's note is not expected to arrive until to-morrow or the day after. The general purport is, however, already known, and is the theme of criticism in the columns of the *Daily News* and *Daily Telegraph* this morning. As will be seen from these articles, the British government is sorely puzzled as to what course it ought to pursue. The suggestion which has presented itself to many minds is that the negotiations should be reopened and a new commission sent to Washington. It is to be hoped that John Bull will send on this second trip—if second trip there be—men with more of the common sense upon which Englishmen so much pride themselves. The *Daily News* says:—

The general purport and character of the American reply to Lord Granville's despatch, of which the arrival in this country may be looked for within a day or two, are already as well known on this side the Atlantic as they are at Washington. The interest, therefore, attaching to the communication has been discounted before its delivery; at the same time the formal receipt of the official answer from the government of the United States marks a new and important phase in the Alabama controversy. We know now, as we anticipated from the date of our original despatch, that the American government adheres to its interpretation of the Treaty of Washington as involving the admissibility of the indirect claims. We know further, that the despatch will support the view that the Geneva tribunal is the only authority competent to decide whether the indirect claims should or should not form part of the subject-matter under arbitration. All this, we were in a position to state, would be the tenor of the American reply, even while the despatch to which it is an answer was on its way across the Atlantic. What, however, we could not anticipate with any certainty till after the event was the tone in which these pretensions would be conceed. It was unquestionably open to the federal government to have treated our protest against the assumptions of the American case in a manner which would have placed a bar upon all further negotiations. They might have accused us, with a certain show of plausibility, of withdrawing from our treaty engagements, and might have declined to proceed with the execution of the compact. That such would be the course adopted by the Western republic was announced confidently by those who chose to represent the interpretation placed upon the treaty at Washington as the result of wilful and deliberate dishonesty. As we have always protested against this view, and have considered that the American aspect of the treaty, however much we might disagree with its correctness, was consistent with perfect fair dealing and good faith on either side, we are by no means surprised to find that the American government has not availed itself of any opportunity afforded by the present position of affairs for annulling the treaty, and thus adding the responsibility of its abortive termination to the list of offences of which Great Britain stands accused in the eyes of the American public.

On the contrary, if we are rightly informed, the reply indited by Mr. Secretary Fish is studiously calculated to avoid any unnecessary appeal to popular prejudices on either side of the Atlantic. It is inspired with an outspoken, and, we hold, perfectly genuine, desire to facilitate the promotion of the settlement provided by the Treaty of Washington. No doubt, in one sense the immediate difficulties of our position are augmented by the friendly tone of the despatch, and the strong hope expressed therein that nothing may be allowed to interfere with the satisfactory solution of all international difficulties provided by the Joint High Commission. If President Grant had chosen to withdraw from the treaty after our protest, and throw the blame of the withdrawal upon our shoulders, the course of our government would have been perfectly clear and simple. As it is, we are called upon to take the next move in the game; and it is not easy to see what that move ought to be, if we are at once to maintain our previous position, and yet so keep open the door for further negotiations. A variety of expedients have been suggested with the view of facilitating this object. *It has been proposed that the Joint High Commission should resume its deliberations at Washington in order to arrive at some arrangement by which the necessity of either withdrawing or asserting the question of the indirect claims should be avoided. The one manifest objection to such a proposal lies in the fact that upon an issue of this kind the Commissioners could only be the spokesmen of their respective governments and that nothing would be gained by substituting the unsatisfactory method of indirect communications through resident agents for the ordinary system of direct communications by the authorized agents of the two Powers.* It has been urged by Americans—who of course take our liability for granted—that the whole reference to arbitration should be avoided by the payment of a lump sum in satisfaction of all claims founded on the alleged injuries sustained by United States citizens at the hands of England during the civil war. But, apart from very many other objections, such a proposition could only be entertained if it were initiated by the American government, and there is no reason to suppose that such has been, or is likely to be, the case. Again, it has been proposed that a modification of the treaty should be made by which the Court of Arbitration should be precluded from awarding a lump sum under any circumstances, but should only be empowered to award specific damages for specific injuries. Of course that arrangement would dispose of all claim for damages in respect of unidentified and consequential injuries, and would therefore be satisfactory to this country. It is clear, however, that no such modification could be made without the consent of the Senate, and at the present moment it is not reasonable to expect from the American Senate the acceptance of a proviso that would forbid the practical assertion of demands to which so high a value is attached by popular American opinion.

In fact, no solution of the difficulty has been hitherto suggested which is not open to grave objections. We have, however, great faith in the old proverb, that where there is a will there is a way; and if both nations are sincere in their professed desire for a friendly settlement of the Alabama claims we cannot doubt that a way can be found. That the will is not wanting on either side of the Atlantic seems to us happily established by the course of recent events. Nobody acquainted with public policy in this country can doubt the sincerity of our national wishes for friendly relations with our American kinsfolk. To secure that object we have already made sacrifices which no minor considerations could have induced us to make, and are prepared to submit to any verdict that may be delivered by an impartial tribunal on acts concerning which, in our own judgment, we hold ourselves to be entirely free from blame. And we have good reason to believe that the vast majority of the American nation are actuated by a like desire to maintain amity and peace with the mother country, even at some sacrifice of their own views as to abstract right and equity. Under the circumstances the language, both of politicians and of journals in the United States, has been on the whole temperate, friendly and reasonable. They hold to their view of the question to dispute just as we hold to our own; but they have lost no opportunity of asserting their hope that some method may be found to settle the difficulty short of a rupture of the treaty. Looking to all these facts it seems to us that the first duty of both governments is to avoid any step which might force matters to an abrupt conclusion. There is no immediate hurry about the execution of the arrangements contemplated by the treaty; and if the question could be prolonged in negotiation for a certain time, it is likely that both parties would approach it with a calmer and more impartial judgment than is possible at the present moment. In all countries ruled by Parliamentary institutions, in England as in America, foreign and home politics are inextricably involved with one another; and, to say nothing of our own party struggles, it is obvious that the American government will be better able to deal with the Treaty of Washington on its own merits when once the approaching Presidential election is decided. Time is on the side of peace with regard to this issue; and we trust, therefore, that the advantage of due deliberation will be recognized in any steps that may be considered necessary after the receipt of the expected despatch from Washington.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—

By to-morrow, or Wednesday at furthest, the American despatch in reply to Earl Granville's note will have reached this country. It is, we believe, generally understood that our Ministers are not in possession on its arrival for a knowledge of the result of the Washington Cabinet's decision as to the despatch of—a matter of importance as the case has been left by Lord Clarendon, Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone—the unsatisfying government to permit a copy of it to the resident Minister for communicating the same to which it is addressed, and for forwarding as much of its contents as he may think proper to the Foreign Office for us. In this way the issues of the despatch would be known at Washington, having been forwarded by the Atlantic cable, several days before the mail itself arrived; and whatever the character of the reply of the American government was known before last week. Such considerations of the formalities of diplomacy are, however, of little importance in the present crisis. It is only from the character of the reply that any steps can be taken, and the question of expense is not important. [illegible] Rule for the American government to proceed upon. A well-considered statement of reasons for the American government declining to accept the views presented by the Geneva Tribunal [illegible] case, but are within the limits of argument in the case is open, if not difficult, to any one. But the American government proposes to treat the question in a manner which is not open to us. It has [illegible] to the Geneva Tribunal [illegible] which we have not been able to see. [illegible] which might have been [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] Washington [illegible] Treaty [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] Treaty [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] Treaty [illegible] Commissioners

COLOMBIA.

Telegraphic Communication Between Panama and Jamaica—The Isthmus Soon To Be Connected by Cable with the United States and Europe—Message of the President of Colombia—Miscellaneous News.

PANAMA, March 14, 1872.

After more than a year of aggravating disappointment and arrogance the good people of the Isthmus are at last likely to realize their dream of direct telegraphic communication with the outward world. On Sunday, the 10th inst., the steamship Dacia, of the West India Cable fleet, with Mr. Edward Bright on board, entered the port of Aspinwall, the object of the visit being to examine the shore end of the cable laid sixteen months ago and test its insulation for the entire length laid down. The examination and tests proving satisfactory the Dacia sailed again next day, 11th inst., at one o'clock P. M., to grapple for the cable near the point at which it was lost. The electric tests showed that some three hundred and sixty miles had been paid out—a little more than half the cable required to connect the Isthmus and Jamaica. As the weather is now propitious for the work it is believed that five days from the date of sailing from Aspinwall would be time sufficient to recover the cable, and once more hold communication with Aspinwall. The Dacia will merely grapple for the cable till recovered, then buoy it and return to Jamaica to report progress. The steamship International, which has the new cable on board, will then proceed to complete the work. In the course of a few weeks—a month at most—we may expect to be in

DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES and Europe. The long delay and failures in the laying of the Aspinwall and Jamaica cable and the suicidal policy pursued by the managers of the West India cable have created a very unfavorable impression on the south coast, whence the chief support for the line from this Isthmus must be expected. No faith whatever is put in the enterprise, and it will be a long time after the work is completed before the press of Chile or Peru can be induced to enter into any arrangement for the receipt of news. In fact, with the present exorbitant tariff of the company for press despatches, it is not at all likely that the Spanish American press will be able to arrange any satisfactory terms with the company. The receipt of news on this coast will be similar to that in Jamaica at present—simply *nil*.

The steamship Bienville arrived at Aspinwall from New York on the night of the 9th and the Rising Star on the morning of the 10th. Both vessels experienced a very heavy gale on the voyage out. The former had to lay to twenty-four hours and the latter seventeen. Neither vessel sustained any damage more serious than the smashing in of the paddle boxes.

The steamship Guayaquil arrived from the coast yesterday, with later news from the interior of this republic, which is of but little interest. The full text of

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

to Congress has been received. Although the document is of no special importance some points in it may be worth quoting. It says:—

The relations of the States to one another are of the most friendly order, and as to the foreign relations of the country there exists no ground to fear hostilities from abroad. Because Colombia has always respected the rights of foreigners and avoided unjust provocations. The message slightly refers to the United States explorations in Darien as having shown that a ship canal of thirty-one miles long between Atrato and the Cupica Bay can be made. The surveys terminated last April, and so also, it seems, has the treaty between the United States of America and this country for the building of such a canal come to an end, even before the American Senate had time to take it under consideration. The traffic by way of the Isthmus is alluded to as being very much improved, notwithstanding the opposition caused by the Panama line and Pacific Railroad. The financial situation of the national Treasury, though somewhat exhausted, was by no means desperate. It had been brought unexpectedly to that state by several causes, more especially the intermission to commerce by the war in Europe and the inability of the Panama Railroad to pay its liabilities to the republic; but the former has ceased, and raised the income from the custom houses to $2,000,000 at least, while as to the Panama Railroad, the government has already been informed by the company that it will soon be able to pay up the dividends in arrears. The new proposal from the company, to pay a percentage on its earnings, as in the first contract, the government declined to accept. Though a good deal has been done to diminish the national debt there still remain $40,150,343; but the payment of the interest is religiously respected.

The above are the only points in the message likely to be of interest abroad. The document is a very creditable one. It winds up with a justly deserved puff to President Salazar, whose administration has just closed.

No further developments have taken place in the "Montijo" case. The steamship Virginius is still at Aspinwall, under guard of the Spanish war steamer Pizarro. The Virginius is now almost ready for sea, and when her repairs are completed she will, undoubtedly, make an attempt to leave. Her commander, Captain Marquiz, informs me that he will get up steam and leave port as though no man-of-War was present.

The United States steamer Pensacola is still in port awaiting orders. By the Rising Star, on the 10th inst., she received a draft of 120 men from New York.

Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, United States Navy, is in Panama at present, *en route* to China to take command of the Asiatic squadron, vice Admiral Rodgers.

The little steamer Mary Taylor, of the Pacific Coast Wrecking Company, arrived here on the 9th inst. from San Francisco, and sailed again on the 13th for the Coast of Ecuador, to be employed in wrecking the Spanish frigate Leucadia, which went ashore at Point St. Helena in 1862, with some millions of dollars on board.

The steamship Ocean Queen sailed from Aspinwall for New York on the 9th inst.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

The races on the fourth day of the summer meeting are for the July Stakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; the Jersey Jockey Club Purse, mile heats, and a race for beaten horses. The following are the entries for

THE JULY STAKES,

value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p.; for two-year-olds; the winner of the Hopeful Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra; the second to receive $100 and the third $50 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile; to be run at the first meeting.

1. Hunter & Travers' br. f. Megara, by Eclipse, dam Circe, by Lexington.
2. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Saturn, by Planet, dam Jennie H., by Knight of St. George.
3. M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellow Craft, by Australian, dam Aerolite, by Lexington.
4. M. A. Littell's Wild Idle, by Australian, dam Idle Wild.
5. John F. Chamberlain's ch. c. Lord Jersey, by War Dance, dam Sister No. 2 to Pryor, by Glencoe.
6. Joan F. Chamberlain's b. f. Mary Constant, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sydney (the dam of Lubman).
7. August Belmont's br. f. Indiana, by Kentucky, dam Varina.
8. August Belmont's b. f. Medora, by Kentucky, dam Camilla.
9. D. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowline, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion.
10. D. P. McGrath's ch. f. Tipolina, by Tipperary, dam the Greek Slave, by imp. Glencoe.
11. D. McManigle's b. f. by Julius, dam by Arlington, granddam by imp. Margrave.
12. H. W. Warden's ch. c. Liverpool, by Planet, dam Novice.
13. J. C. Hare's b. c. Aerolite, by Asteroid, dam Edith.
14. F. Morris' ch. c. by Eclipse, dam Molly Jackson.
15. F. Morris' ch. c. by Eclipse, dam Etiquette.
16. H. W. Cameron's ch. c. by Lexington, dam Rebecca, by Gohanna.
17. M. H. Sanford's ch. c. by Planet or Australian, dam Mildred.
18. M. H. Sanford's br. or b. f. (imp.), by King John, dam Estremne.
19. W. J. Bacon's ch. f. Dolorosa, by Exchequer, first dam Temptation, by Jeff. Davis, second dam Fannie Washington.
20. James A. Grinstead's gr. c. by Lightning, dam Sesonia, by imp. Eclipse.
21. James A. Grinstead's gr. c. by Lightning, dam Mishap, by Imp. Knight of St. George.
22. Glen Rowe's b. c. Catesby, by Imp. Eclipse, dam Katie, by Two Bits.

Of the above not nothing can be known beyond the breeding, and as much rivalry exists in regard to which the race will be interesting from the fact that the get of thirteen different horses are entered. Eclipse has four in the race, Planet three, Australian two, War Dance two, Kentucky two, Lightning two, and Lexington, Exchequer, Jupiter, Asteroid, Lexington, King John and Exchequer one each.

HORSE NOTES.

Mr. C. H. Van Ness, President of the Fleetwood Park Association, owns a very fine seven year old dapple brown stallion named Compeer. He is by Hambletonian, dam by Long Island Black Hawk, and stands high with fine long tail. This horse has shown great speed in private, but has as yet no record. Being quite a favorite with his owner, he will have him trained this summer at Fleetwood.

E. J. Anderson has just purchased a very fine team of black mares, which can trot in 2:45 together. They are medium sized and pleasant drivers, with spirit and good gait.

This March has proved itself the worst for driving pleasure, for many years, and roadmen are sick at heart waiting for the fine weather we have a right to expect at this season. Patience is exhausted, and unless some pleasant days soon occur horse-flesh will be wanted to commit suicide.

John Ellis owns a very fast black gelding, which will show a tremendous flight of speed when tested. He is of Black Hawk stock, and came from the State of Maine.

Fire Commissioner Galway is driving his favorite sorrel gelding, Prince of Wales, on the road this spring.

Mr. J. Q. Law's gray gelding is trotting very fast. He is a good weight puller, and can "go to the end of the road."

A QUERY TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having noticed that a large portion of your valuable paper has been of late devoted to the presentation before the people of the sanitary condition of our streets, the spread of smallpox and the like, I have presumed to present a private grievance for your consideration, and learn, if possible, what may be the remedy. For the past five weeks the inmates of our house have been annoyed by the presence of a nauseous odor which has prevailed at times to an overpowering extent, creating consternation and giving rise to forebodings of evil results appertaining to a malarious atmosphere. An appeal was made to the landlord, who positively refused to do anything until the warm weather. Next in course were three or four demands made upon the Board of Health, which received no attention whatever until three weeks had elapsed, when this honorable body condescended to send an official to inspect the premises. This inspection consisted of a few minutes survey upon the outside of the walls, and, as for some unaccountable reason there was a lull in the miasmatic exhalation at that time, or because of some defect in the organ of scent, he declared the non-existence of any cause for grievance, and said he "could not swear there was any offensive odor." With this summary setting aside our complaining he departed, and the horrible exhalations still continue, as can be attested by all the inmates of our house. Will you please inform me what we shall do about it? PURE AIR.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The American ship William M. Reed, of Bath, Me., Captain Stinson, arrived at this port from Liverpool on the 20th of March, 1871, and entered at the Custom House on the same day, discharged her cargo and loaded for Liverpool, for which port she sailed; thence she sailed for Boston, Boston to New York, thence to Liverpool, and arrived here once more and entered at the Custom House on the 20th inst., on the same day and same hour as last year, and will discharge her cargo at same wharf and under the same Custom House officers.—*New Orleans Picayune, March 21.*

FOR SALE.

A FORTUNE FOR SOMEBODY—A MANUFACTORY, in complete running order; article staple; sales steady; profits 150 per cent; very little cash required if taken at once. CLARKE & ABBOTT, 202 Broadway.

A SAFE FOR SALE.—BURGLAR PROOF CHEST; combination locks; perfect condition; terms low. J. H. B., 120 Broadway, room 21.

A FIRST CLASS OYSTER AND DINING SALOON for sale cheap. Address P. T., box 228 Herald office.

A BAKERY—WELL ESTABLISHED; NO COMPETITION; good lease; business nearly all over the counter; sold reasonable, as the owner is going to Europe in April. Address BAKERY, station F.

A.—FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE, FEED AND HAY Business, Corner Liquor Stores, Restaurants, Hotels, Bakeries, Groceries, Meat Markets, Fancy Goods Stores, Cigar Stores, Sample Rooms, Billiard Saloons. Stores to let. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 57 Cedar street.

A RETAIL TOBACCO AND LIQUOR BUSINESS, IN a neighboring city, established several years and combined with the sole manufacture of a popular brand for smoking, can be bought at a low figure; location central; store unsurpassed and trade constant. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.

A HOTEL FOR SALE—ON A LEADING AVENUE, elegantly furnished, full of boarders; every room occupied; long lease; with bar and restaurant. Particulars with GEORGE W. SIMERS, 23 Chambers street.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—HAVING LARGE EXPECTATIONS South, I will dispose of a lucrative business specialty long established. For investigation and information apply in person at 651 Broadway, top floor.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—CENTRALLY LOCATED IN Brooklyn, doing a good business; terms easy. Inquire of WHEELER, PATTERSON & CO., 158 William street.

DRUG STORE, CENTRALLY LOCATED, WITH GOOD business, will be sold at a sacrifice; proprietor engaged in other business; complete sale. Apply to A. A. STANNARD, McKesson & Robbins', 91 Fulton street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BANK COUNTER. APPLY AT the German Uptown Savings Bank, 906 and 908 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A MILK ROUTE OF 170 QUARTS. INquire of JOHN MILLER, barber shop, Flushing and Bushwick avenues, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE LIQUOR STORE. 209 Broome street, corner of Norfolk.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING TOBACCO AND CIGAR Store, at 92 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn; the owner retiring on account of ill health.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE FIRST CLASS family Hotel Nos. 234, 236, 238 and 240 Fourth avenue, corner of Nineteenth street (formerly Blancard's). The Lease, Fixtures, Furniture, &c., will be sold at a low price on account of the ill health of the owner. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

FOR SALE—CORNER LIQUOR STORE, ON ONE OF the best business streets in Hoboken. Apply to E. G. FARMER, St. John House, corner of Canal and Washington streets.

FOR SALE—WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, A FIRST class Shoe Store; the best location in the city, corner Forty-second street and Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A SUSPENDER FACTORY, WITH EXcellent water privilege, all in running order. WM. S. KELLY, Naugatuck, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A FINE GROCERY IN Morrisania; must be sold within ten days. Address VINEGAR, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A WELL PAYING ICE BUSINESS, WITH two Horses and Wagon. Inquire at WM. BECKMANN'S, Clinton avenue, between Hutton and Griffin streets, Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE STOCK and Fixtures of an established Hardware and House Furnishing Store, 770 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Apply at the above place.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONERY AND Ice Cream Saloon. Inquire at 242 Ninth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE, WITH FIXTURES, with or without Stock. Apply on the premises, 412 West Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first class Liquor Store. Apply at 845 Eighth avenue, corner of Fifty-street.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY, ONE OF THE BEST AND oldest stands on Eighth avenue, No. 574; cash over the counter $500 a week; low rent, good lease; every facility for a large business. Apply on the premises, or to W. H. CLARKSON, 27 and 29 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first class Gents' Furnishing Store, on Broadway; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address FURNISHING, Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AT GREAT BARGAIN, FINELY located; growing neighborhood; everything complete; Horses, Wagon and Bonds without horse and wagon if desired; four years' lease; good chance for a smart cal baker. Apply at 151 Bond street, Brooklyn, after 10 A. M.

FOR SALE SODA WATER APPARATUS, NEW and second hand, all makes, all prices and all cheap; Soda Water and Ottawa Beer furnished to Fountains. HEALY & SCRIPTURE, 56 Liberty street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ELEGANT STORE FIXtures, consisting of one 21 feet long Counter, of black walnut, two rows of Glass Cases; one fine Partition, with glass doors corresponding with the glass cases. Inquire at 26 Fourth avenue, above the trunk store. J. SCHNEIDER.

HOTEL AT A SACRIFICE.—FOR SALE, THE BEST paying Hotel on the Hudson River, furnished complete. Address box 148 White Plains, N. Y. Post office.

JEWELRY BUSINESS.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, Fixtures and Business of a first class Watch and Jewelry Store in Amherst, Mass., a thriving town of over 4,000 inhabitants, in which are two colleges, with over 450 students; nearly $2,000 in repairing done in the last year. Terms liberal with good security. For further particulars apply to MANCHESTER, HARTSHOTT & CO., 21 Maiden lane, New York, or to W. H. SANTON, Amherst, Mass.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A MODERN HOUSE TO sell at a bargain; house on Seventy-second street, west side; in the center of modern improvements; four story; furniture new a little over a year ago, will be sold at half its cost, owner leaving to move out of the city; rent of house only $1,200 per year. JAMES E. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

SAFES FOR SALE—CHEAP; ONE LARGE, TWO medium and one small size Safe, of Herring & Wilder's and Little's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

SAFES.—HERRINGS, MARVIN'S, VALENTINE'S, Patent, cheap, to close out. Little's Improved Safes at reduced prices. A No. 1 second hand Safe. LITTLE SAFE COMPANY, No. 2 Park place.

MACHINERY.

A SAW, IRON WORKS—PORTABLE AND STATION-ary Steam Planing Engines, Saw and Grist Mills; a large lot second hand. E. P. DARRON, 57 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A 3-HORSE ENGINE, WITH 15 HORSE boiler. Can be seen running at LYON & FELLOWS' Manufacturing Company, 108 South Sixth street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, FIVE tons Steam power. Can be seen running at No. 3 BARCLAY street.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE 4 TON CLOSING machine. Corner avenue and Tenth street.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE 20 TON LOCOMOTIVE Engine and Boiler, 16 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, 4 feet 6 inch driving wheels, 4 wheels coupled, 4 wheels under tender; one 5 ton Locomotive Boiler, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18 and 20 horse power engines on hand. Also, Lathes, Planers, Drills, &c. WM. D. ANDREWS & BROTHER, 414 Water street.

PLANING, MATCHING AND MOULDING MACHINES. Blind, Sash, Door and Box Machinery, Scroll Saws, Re-sawing Machines, Mortising Machines, Tenoning Machines, Boring Machines, Shingle Machines, Stave Machines, Planing Machines, Band Saws, Circular Saws, Gang Saws, Lathes, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Belting, Steam Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Governors, Injectors, Pipe and Fittings, Steam Gauges, Valves, Oil Cups, Packing, Iron Planers, Drills, Punches, Shears, Vises, Taps and Dies, Wrenches, Hammers, Files, Emery Wheels, Grindstones, Babbitt Metal, Solder, Rosin, Tallow, Oil, Waste, Rubber Hose, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Rubber Belting, Emery Cloth, Sand Paper, Glass Paper, Flint Paper, Steel Wire, Iron Wire, Copper Wire, Brass Wire, Nails, Spikes, Screws, Rivets, Washers, Bolts, Nuts, Iron, Steel, Brass, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Tin

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A BARGAIN. A CORNER AND TWO ADJOINING Lots on Lexington avenue in Harlem, desirable located. Inquire of BUCKLEN & BRO., grocers, 542 Second avenue, corner Thirtieth street.

A HOUSE IN EIGHTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue, for sale, on easy terms; very desirable. Price $11,000. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

A.—BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP HOUSES, SELECT locations, at Harlem; first class range, boiler, wash tubs, heater, marble mantels, &c.; prices $6,500; easy terms. Call on owner, 225 East 116th street, near Third avenue.

A BARGAIN. FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, ELEgantly finished, East Sixtieth street; $29,000; worth $35,000. Must be sold. Terms easy. TIBBETTS & EMMOND, 385 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, IN MULBERRY STREET, FULL LOT ready for improvement, with immediate possession. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 9.

A.—HOUSE, THREE STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop, Sixty-second street, Lexington and Fourth avenues, with Carpets, Mirror and all Cornices and Gas Fixtures; everything exact; furniture will be sold dirt cheap. This is a bargain not offered every day. Call and see for yourself. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,026 Third avenue.

A CORNER FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN; the elegant four story high stoop brown stone front House, northwest corner of Madison avenue and Sixty-sixth street, beautifully finished in hard wood. Inquire on the premises, or of D. G. CROSBY, 133 Nassau street.

A.—BARGAINS—LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES FOR sale, at reduced valuations; every street and avenue up town; $10,000, upwards. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE THREE story brown stone front high stoop House 242 East Fiftieth street; neighborhood first class. Seen at all hours.

A.—ON SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Madison avenues, a four story brown stone House for sale; finished in hard wood; will be sold at a bargain; also one on Madison avenue. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,036 Third avenue.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, EXCELLENT ORDER, NEAR Dr. Tyng's church, with or without elegant Furniture; price low; early possession. Inquire at 208 East Sixteenth street. WM. PIGOLEY, 23 Union square.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP House, East Fifty-third street, all modern improvements, will be sold for $15,500. Talk quick. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,026 Third avenue.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY—FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone, 15x58, on wide street and Park entrance, 57 feet east of Madison avenue; price $25,500, or $28,000 furnished. Apply to owner, on the premises, 59 East Seventy-ninth street.

EXTRA WIDE HOUSE FOR SALE—147 SECOND AVEnue, between Ninth and Tenth streets; house 23x100, lot 115; built in the most substantial manner; three bathrooms, six watercloseis, two furnaces; three principal rooms 20x16 each; price $35,000; terms easy. Apply to E. S. JAFFRAY, 250 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, WITH Stable connected, all the modern improvements; house handsomely frescoed. Will be sold furnished or otherwise. Price moderate. For particulars inquire at 129 Front street.

FOR SALE.—NO. 141 EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, a four story English basement House, 17.3½ front, 60 feet deep, and lot half the block; house in good order. Apply on the premises, or to I. W. ENGLAND, Sun office.

FOR SALE—(PRICE $3,500, TERMS EASY) ON FIFteenth street, near Fourth avenue, a two story and subcellar Frame House, filled in with brick, 20x40; nine rooms; water on two floors. BURRILL'S Real Estate and Insurance Office, 453 Fifth avenue, near Ninth street.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE IN EAST THIRTY-FIFTH street, four story brown stone, English basement, with all the modern conveniences; frescoed throughout; well adapted to physician's needs. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House 145 Nineteenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue; in good order, with modern improvements. Apply to owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH EXTENsion, consisting of six rooms; gas, hot and cold water, bath and stationary wash tubs. Price $6,500 cash. 232 East Eighty-third street.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN LOTS, EACH 25X100, ON south side of Seventy-third street, between First and Second avenues; price $20,000; only $5,000 cash required. Inquire of STEWART & LANE, 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LENOX HILL, THREE STORY BROWN stone House 127 East Seventy-first street; within five minutes' walk of Terrace, Lake and Ramble, Central Park; in excellent order; all improvements; price moderate; terms easy. Inquire on premises or of J. MACDONOUGH, No. 1 Wall street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House. Call on owner, 241 East Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE, east side Fourth avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets; do., north side 116th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Also House in Brooklyn; will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for good Lots or Merchandise. Apply to G. C. CURRIER, 54 Dey street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FOUR STORY BROWN stone high stoop Houses, on Sixty-first street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. Inquire of the owner, JOHN McCOOL, on the premises.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE, THE HANDSOME FOUR story corner Store, northeast corner 112th street and Second avenue; price $19,000. Also a fine double four story Tenement, 2,174 Second avenue, next corner to 112th street; price $16,250; and a three story double Tenement, 321 East 106th street; terms easy. Apply to owner, P. H. LALOR, Carpenter and Builder, 322 East 110th street.

VERY CHEAP, FIRST CLASS STORE AND TENEMENT Property.—Best corner on First avenue; all new and paying 15 to 20 per cent; also Lots and Plots, near Third avenue; best tenement location below Fifty-seventh street; terms easy. Inquire of owner, 306 East Forty-third street.

5TH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-NINTH STREET.—NEW, extra sized, superbly designed Mansion, elegantly frescoed; price reasonable; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

$14,500.—A BARGAIN CAN BE SECURED BY a prompt purchaser; splendid three story high stoop brown stone House, with party wall, on Seventy-third street, with its own sewer and all improvements, Ehrbrich'z stone sills around the yard, summer house and beautiful arbor. PHENIX REAL ESTATE AND LOAN COMPANY, 906 and 908 Third avenue and 88 Fourth avenue.

$15,000 FOR HOUSE AND LOT.—FINE LOCAtion on Lexington avenue; three story brick and low basement, with light, airy kitchen and dining room; 21x65x26; 14 rooms; perfect order; newly frescoed. Owner 825 Lexington avenue, near Forty-ninth street. Terms easy. Furniture also for sale.

West Side.

A.—IN THIS CITY, NORTH OF 155TH STREET, ON Washington Heights, there are certain Properties for sale by us, from one to twenty acres, that will remain uncut by streets. They now front on the Grand Boulevard and are elevated from 150 to 250 feet above the Hudson River, of which they command magnificent views. Private parties wishing to build permanent residences, or associations, institutions, &c., desiring to erect monumental edifices that will not be interfered with, but benefited by the march of improvements, will consult their interest by investigating. POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WEST TWENTY-FIFTH street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; possession May 1; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., 25 John street.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, VALUABLE HOMESTEAD and 12 Lots on 125th street, near Seventh avenue (Boulevard); English Cottage, with modern improvements, carriage house, greenery, &c.; beautiful lawn; variety fruit and ornamental trees, vines, shrubbery, flowers, kitchen garden, &c., combining city and country life; Furniture, Horses and Carriages if desired; removal from the city reason for selling; terms liberal. Apply to owner, E. H. BROWN, 121 Nassau street, from 1 to 3 P. M.

A.—GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR EIGHTY-SIXTH street, 100x155 feet; also Tenth avenue, near 102d street, 25 Lots. These two exceedingly valuable parcels are offered reasonably and on easy terms. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZE BROWN STONE HOUSE, fully and nicely furnished, all in perfect order, on Twenty-second street, near Seventh avenue, with entire possession; price $18,000. This house has recently been put in first class order, cleaned from top to bottom, and ought to command a buyer at once. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE ON West Twenty-first street, west side; 21 feet wide; lot full depth; first rate order; price exactly $14,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE THREE story high stoop House, near Sixth avenue, on Twenty-first street, 24 feet wide, 98 feet deep, including an extension on parlor floor; lot 100 feet deep; price $19,000; four large Parlor Mirrors will be sold also, if wanted, very low. This house has been held at $27,000. Owner desires to go to Europe. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE HOUSES ON WEST THIRTIeth street, each 25x100, suitable for alteration for business purposes or flats; price reasonable; terms easy. M. S. MYERS & SON, 686 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 173 MACDOUGAL street, near Eighth; size of lot 25 by 84; all cash wanted. Inquire of T. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison street.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICE, 205 WEST THIRTIeth street, three story English basement Brick and Ornamental, near Seventh avenue; lot 20.9. THOMAS P. ROBINSON, 20 Nassau street.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE CENTRALLY LOCATED—A GENTLEman going to Europe would sell three clean Three Story Property, well rented, eighty per cent; can remain for a term of years. Address box 66, A. Post office.

FOR SALE—100 BROWN STONE HOUSES IN GOOD locations, above Forty-second street, some Tenement Property at Lower Prices; also Lots and Farms; call and see me before May. K. FRIEND, 108 Seventh avenue.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE, AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE, OFFICE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TILL 7 P. M. BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE TRIP PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 4 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A DESIRABLE VILLA RESIDENCE FOR SALE, Brooklyn Heights, Pierrepont Place, 50 feet front, 3 stories and basement, 20 rooms, all modern improvements, in perfect order; price $35,000; terms easy. Apply to W. F. JORDAN, 16 Pierrepont, New York, or on the premises, from 1 to 3 P. M.

AT ANY SACRIFICE—BEAUTIFUL HEALTHY SUBurban Residence, with all improvements, thirteen rooms, two acres, choice fruit, &c.; must sell. Address owner Albany. Also, at 282 Stuyvesant avenue, near Fulton.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A.—FOR SALE, A NUMBER OF STORES ON FIFTH avenue, between Bergen and Wyckoff streets, Brooklyn; the stores are stone front, three story and rear basements, 20x45, lot 85; water throughout; marble mantels, drawers and every convenience for tenants; good opportunity for investments at very low price. Inquire of builder, on the premises, or at 420 Carlton avenue.

CORNER STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE—FOUR story Tenement frame; as the owner has to go to England. Apply corner of Smith and Degraw streets, South Brooklyn, up stairs. SIMPSON.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE. SMALL ENGLISH BASEment frame House, filled in, three story and extension, in respectable location in Brooklyn, twelve minutes' walk from Fulton ferry, near two car routes; house in good order; stoves fitted up by owner, occupying it; ground floor—coal vault, storeroom, kitchen and washroom, with stationary tubs and closet; first floor—sitting room, dining room, with dumb waiter from kitchen; and bedroom; second floor—parlor, bedroom and bathroom, with closets, &c.; third floor—three bedrooms, hot and cold water, heater and range; marble mantels on two floors; ample pantry and closets throughout, including cedar coolers closets, on every floor; back yard, with good grass plot; fine opportunity for small family; price, $7,000 cash, or a portion on bond and mortgage; could vacate before May 1. Address F. E. J., Herald office, or box 824 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE.—A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, EIGHT rooms and cellar; price $3,000; terms, $500 cash, balance on instalments; also the following corner Stores, viz.—One brick, $5,500; one brick, $7,500; one frame corner Liquor Store, 11 rooms, stock and Fixtures, $8,000; and also private Dwellings on easy terms. Call at the office southeast corner Fifth avenue and Ninth street, Brooklyn. D. C. BANGS, WILLIAM THOMPSON, THOMAS J. McCORMACK, owners.

FOR SALE.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE market are 263 and 269 Degraw street; three story brown stone fronts, with all improvements; brick furnace in cellar; silver plated boiler and trimmings; looking glass over washbasin; gas fixtures complete. Inquire of WILLIAM J. BEDELL, 28 Court street, or THOMAS READ, 822 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FACTORY TO LET—IN BROOKLYN; IS ADMIRABLY arranged for a manufacturing business, having a good frontage on the river and two streets. MIDDLETON & ROARE, 282 Water street.

FOR SALE.—$9,500—439 WASHINGTON AVENUE, three story brick, English basement, two bathrooms, water closets, marble basins, hot and cold water; first class location, between Greene and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn. Occupied by owner.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO FIRST class brown stone three story and basement Houses, on Green, near Clinton avenue; price and terms to suit. D. H. STONE, 191 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—NEW FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, handsomely furnished, with all improvements. Apply at 215 Lafayette avenue, second door from Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.

MUST BE SOLD BEFORE APRIL 1, ONE OF THE best brown stone Houses on Bedford avenue, near the fountain, in perfect order and has all the improvements; will be sold on easy terms. Apply to ALONZO GAMBERT, 107 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS OR BUILDERS—SPLENDID PROspect Park Lots, including several Corners, ready for immediate improvement, at bargains. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

TO LET—FURNISHED, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, TO private family only, on Willow street, three story, attic and extension stone front; all improvements; 17 rooms. J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court street.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, ELEGANT BROWN STONE Houses, unsold and withdrawn from market; rents only nominal to good families. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A NEAT TWO STORY high stoop brick House, 515 DeKalb avenue, near Bedford, with all the modern improvements; rent $600. Apply at 85 Barclay street, New York.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TO A SMALL family only, a first class furnished House; rent $250 a month. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, corner Court and Montague streets.

TO LET—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, VERY reasonable, a new four story high stoop brown stone front House, No. 220 Prospect street, between Clinton and Court streets; has all the modern improvements; 22 rooms, 2 baths, 3 water closets and gas fixtures. Inquire of B. N. DISBROW, JR., 257 President street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—DRUG STORE, IN WILLIAMSBURG; AN excellent corner store for a drug store; house new and splendid location; fixtures furnished by owner if desired. Inquire at 249 Third street, near Grand.

TWO VALUABLE DOCKS FOR SALE—FOOT SOUTH First street, Williamsburg. Inquire there, of W. E. CHAPMAN.

2 LOTS FOR SALE—ON CHESTNUT STREET, BEtween Bushwick avenue Boulevard and Myrtle avenue; DeKalb avenue cars run past the lots. Inquire of JAMES DE BEVOISE, Bushwick avenue, near DeKalb.

$3,750 FOR A PLEASANT HOME IN BROOKLYN, convenient to up and down town; seven rooms; piazza, marble mantels, extension. For terms address L., box 113 Herald office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A FIRST CLASS GOTHIC COTTAGE, AT YONKERS for sale; 15 rooms, stationary wash tubs, water closet, gas fixtures; ground 55x124, on river bank, 20 rods from depot $15,000; terms easy. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

AT YONKERS—OVER 100 HOUSES AND COUNTRY Seats in great variety for sale; also 30 unfurnished and 12 furnished Houses to let. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

A CHEAP COUNTRY PLACE—SITUATE NEAR MAmaroneck, Westchester county, on line of New Haven railroad, 30 miles from city, 5 minutes from depot; house in good land, buildings in good repair; fine waterfall on premises; price $11,000 time sale; much less for cash. Apply to owner, JAMES C. SPENCER, 257 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN, WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK OF the depot.—A nice furnished Cottage to let or for sale, with immediate possession, containing five bedrooms, besides parlor, library, kitchen, dining room, laundry, cellar, &c.; nice grounds, all in lawn; fruit and shade trees; stable and carriage house; gas and gas fixtures, range and heater; house handsomely painted in fresco; rent $1,200 per year; price, furnished, $12,000. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

AT TARRYTOWN—A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, on Broadway, short distance from depot; the house is spacious, built in best manner, all modern improvements; river view very fine; price $20,000. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Address R. A. B., box 1,619 N. Y. Post office.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, ON THE BANKS OF the Hudson, a fine House and Stable, with two acres of Land, in splendid order. Inquire at 32 East Nineteenth st.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, A ONE AND HALF story House, seven rooms; six minutes' walk from depot; ground laid out with fruit and ornamental trees; good well of water; price $4,000. Inquire of J. P. JARVIS, with Hodenpyle, Tonlson & Co., 97 Cliff street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdences to let—On the banks of the Hudson, at Spuyten Duyvil, Riverdale, Yonkers, Glenwood, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, and other stations north. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE, IN THE VILLAGE, A well built, pleasantly located House, 14 rooms, with modern improvements; price $16,000; a rare opportunity. Address O. C. A., Box 1,539 New York Post office.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON—A COTTAGE ON First avenue, with eight rooms, gas, and very convenient. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich bank.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH AN acre of land, situated on Fordham avenue, Fordham, Westchester county; five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to NICHOLAS JUDGE, 262 Eighth avenue.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A SHORT DISTANCE FROM the depot, the French roof House on the corner of Depeyster and Washington streets, occupied by H. H. White, Esq., containing eight bedrooms, besides parlor, dining room and kitchen, which are all on the first floor. Also a small Building, about fifty feet from the main house; contains laundries and servants' rooms; first stable and carriage house, chicken house, &c. Beautiful grounds, of about one acre; fruit, shade and shrubbery in abundance. Rent for year $1,500. Apply on the premises, or to S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE OF THE late Henry W. T. Mali, on Fordham Heights, four miles north of Central Park; by Harlem Railroad and river steamers; containing all the appurtenances of a fine country seat. Apply to JOHN H. LYNDS, 158 Pearl street, room 13, or 258 West Thirty-third street.

$800 PER YEAR.—TO RENT FURNISHED, A NEAT Cottage, 13 rooms, with barn, stable, carriage house; finely located, on high ground, near R. R. depot. S. IRELAND, 291 Broadway.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

AT JERSEY CITY.—A HANDSOME THREE STORY and basement high stoop brick House, 9 rooms, all improvements, 102 feet lot; nice location; few minutes' walk from 2d or Fourth ferries; only $5,500; terms easy; other Places from $2,500 to $6,000. J. W. GIBSON, 37 Montgomery street, Jersey City. Send stamp or call for circulars.

JERSEY CITY HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR EXchange in part, six minutes from Courtlandt and Desbrosses ferries; fine locality; 14 25x75. H. E. DRUSSER, 51 Walker street.

$7,000.—FOR SALE, IN JERSEY CITY, A THREE story and basement brick House, containing nine rooms, all modern improvements, house in best of order; ten minutes' walk from either ferry; a good neighborhood; terms easy. For parties we address M. A. H., box 132 Herald office.

To Let or Lease.

ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, WITH MODERN IMprovements, 12 rooms, corner of West Hamilton square and Second street, Jersey City; rent $800. Apply to JOHN B. COLES 14 William street.

TO LET ON GRAND STREET, IN JERSEY CITY, a new three story Cottage, with modern improvements, in perfect order; water and bath rooms; also a new three and two story and basement brick House, with parlor floor. Address H. T., Herald office.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—or tracts address E. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A COMMUTATION TICKET FOR ONE YEAR GIVES a ride on the Hudson River Railroad from Yonkers to New York and return every day in the week, Sundays excepted, for $100. Tickets can be had at the office of the Company, Yonkers, or at the office of WILLIAM P. HILLIS, 5 Nassau street.

A FOUR FARM, 24 A RES LAND, ONE HOUR from city, $70. S. F. IRELAND, 291 Broadway.

AT GREENWICH, ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE FOR sale, 9 rooms, 1 acre, choice fruit, shade trees, well finished, good order, cheap; $6,000. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside station, Greenwich, Conn.

A.—500 IMPROVED FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale or exchange, from 1 to 300 acres, located in every county in the State; prices $5,000 to $60,000. Also Houses in New York and Brooklyn. CLARKE & ABBOTT, 320 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT RIDGEWOOD, ERIE RAILWAY, 20 MILES FROM New York—Country Place; three acres of ground; dwelling, three story, French roof, 22 rooms, hot and cold water, all modern im provements, outbuildings, &c., all new. Also Cottage, containing four rooms, with ½ acre ground; price $3,500; terms easy. A House with eight rooms, barn, outbuildings, eight lots of ground. An old established Lumber Yard; railroad switch, lumber sheds, buildings, &c., all complete for business. Address C. SHUART, Ridgewood, N.J.

A GREAT BARGAIN. SUPERIOR FARM, 200 ACRES, 15 Cow Shed, balance under high cultivation; apple and pear orchards, all other trees, fine stream and pond; splendid house, 16 rooms, stone and cellar; abundant outbuildings, all in complete order; finely situated, 1¼ mile from depot; the family stocked; 6 horses, 12 head cattle, 40 sheep, hogs, fowls, 3 carriages, 3 wagons, all modern tools and implements; value $8,500; farm complete cost $20,000; will take $15,500; cheapest farm in New Jersey. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 6.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., to rent. Large Dwelling House, completely furnished; stable, cow house and all necessary outbuildings; Grounds, consisting of eight acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and flower beds; great quantity of fruit trees; will be rented very reasonably to a careful private family. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine street and 35 East Seventeenth street.

A SPLENDID FARM AT A SACRIFICE.—OWNER wishes to sell immediately; 77 acres; near large town; 2½ hours from New York; splendid buildings; 250 choice fruit trees; very healthy; great sacrifice; $3,500; terms, $1,500 cash, balance easy. Address Mrs. WALKER, box 37 East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

A COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—CONTAINING 9 rooms; 5x6 lots of ground; 3 minutes from Santigo or 8 minutes from Passaic Bridge. Inquire of J. V. S. VAN WINKLE, Passaic Bridge.

AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY Seat, 8 acres, good dwelling and outbuildings, to exchange for House or Lots in New York city. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

A FINE TRUCK FARM, NEAR NEW YORK, 31 acres, for sale, on easy terms. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN, STABle and barn, to let, within 15 miles of New York. For particulars apply to Dr. MOTT, 62 Madison avenue, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK, TO RENT, three brick Villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., 92 Front street, or W. A. COLLINS, 33 Pine street.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—BELMONT HALL, 70 rooms, to let, furnished or unfurnished; on the terrace, near Pavilion Hotel; is one of the most accessible hotels in the country. W. A. COLLINS, 33 Pine street.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF OUR SUBURBAN AND country Property for sale may be had on application to us. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 62 Cedar street.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR exchange.—In Tom's River (50 miles to Jersey); boating, bathing and fishing unequalled; nine acres splendid land; mansion 60 feet square; modern improvements; observatory, &c.; fine outbuildings, ice house, &c.; all modern style; an immense amount of choice fruit of every kind in bearing; fine gravelled walks, drives, summer house, gold fish pond, &c.; fronts on water; five minutes from depot, near Long Branch; photographs, maps, &c. J. STANLEY FERGUSON, 182 Broadway, room No. 6, New York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, NINE ROOMS—TO LET, AT Clifton, New Jersey. Inquire of or address H. SHARP, 214 Franklin street.

A.—FOR SALE, THE "PRINCESS BAY HOUSE," AT Princess Bay, Staten Island, with 10 acres of land; a popular place for fishing, &c. For full particulars inquire of JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

COMFORT AND HEALTH ARE ASSURED BY RESiding in Whitestone. Its location is unsurpassed, accessible by 41 trains daily, from 5:50 A. M. until midnight, and in summer by daily steamers. Get free tickets and visit this charming suburb. Choice Lots near depot at $350 to $600. Houses at all prices. WILLIAM H. MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS, HOUSES AND LOTS FOR sale and to let. Inquire of A. POWELL, 33 Park row, or D. W. LAMON, Westfield, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS of the Hudson River, at and near almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Parties desiring to purchase will find full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts.

COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, at Plainfield, Scotch Plains, Bloomfield, Montclair and Westwood, in New Jersey; also at Sing Sing, Yonkers, Rye, Portchester, Greenwich and Stamford; several Water Fronts; neat Cottages, $200 yearly. S. IRELAND, 291 Broadway.

CORNER PLOT OF 18½ ACRES OF BUILDING LAND, at Madison, N. J., for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn Property; high and healthy ground; fine mansions on surrounding property; magnificent view of the Passaic valley and adjoining country for 30 miles; 15 minutes' ride from present depot; new depot expected near by; numerous trains daily. Principals only dealt with. Address W. DAVIDSON, 626 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES IN BOSTON, MASS.—FOR SALE or exchange, three nearly new and two new brick Dwelling Houses in Boston, each house rented, for a House or other good Property in New York or vicinity, worth about $15,000. For details address JOHN A. TODGE, Auburn, N. Y.

DELAWARE RIVER FRONT, NEAR CHESTER, PA.—One thousand feet, suitable for rolling mill, shipbuilding, mechanical and manufacturing purposes; 20 acres, with splendid buildings, wharf and considerable machinery; close to depot, on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and with lateral railroad into the yard; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to WARD & BROOMALL, Chester, Pa.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY A SPECIALTY.—Choice Properties for sale or rent, all prices, for homes or investment; furnished Houses for season or year. CHARLES D. KELLOGG, 170 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, A SUBURBAN Residence, 9½ acres, six minutes from West Elizabeth depot, or 15 from Broad street (Central Railroad); good house and outbuildings; high ground, excellent well of water, plenty of fruit; terms easy. Apply to JOHN F. FLAACKE, 636 Greenwich street, New York.

ELEGANT BRICK RESIDENCE (FURNISHED) AND 6 acres of Land, outhouses, lakes, fountains, conservatory, billiard table, water and gas, for sale, in Stamford, Conn.; terms easy. ALEX. MCKENZIE, 35 West Fourth st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON, 40 minutes from the Central depot, one of the pleasantest places on the river, containing three acres of land; house 42x50 feet, besides piazzas, built and finished in the most substantial manner, with good stable and carriage house; greenhouse and grapery 120 feet long; a very superior garden, fully stocked with pear, peach and cherry trees and roses, with fine lawn, surrounded by an abundance of shrubbery, ornamental, shade and forest trees. The place is in perfect order, and less than 1,000 feet from the railroad station. Address box 1,017 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—1½ MILE FROM MONTCLAIR (N. J.) DEpot, Cottage of eight rooms, with 2½ acres of land, outbuildings and plenty of fruit and shade trees; also a tract of 2¼ acres adjoining above, with small House and good barn; a fine stream of water running through both places; location unsurpassed for health and scenery; no mosquitoes; five minutes' walk from railroad depot now building. For particulars inquire of WILSON & ASMUS, 91 Front street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 36 ACRES, ONE HOUR FROM city; price $4,000; 67 acres, Stock, Crops, &c., $5,500; 120 acres, fine dairy Farm, $14,000. Also great variety in Orange, Rockland, Westchester and Dutchess counties, from 50 to 500 acres; several to exchange. S. IRELAND, 291 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, A SHORT distance from the city, on Y Neck Ridge, four miles below Englewood; house contains 12 rooms, with stable, 2½ acres, more or less, if desired. For men of business or gentlemen of leisure this is an opportunity seldom met with, as this ridge during the entire year is one of the most rural, cheerful and healthy locations in the vicinity of New York. For a charming summer the premises can be made easy. A good neighbor is more to be desired than the selling of the property, as the owner intends living opposite. For full particulars apply to H. A. HOYT, Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, 141 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, OF 85 acres; 5 acres in good wood, the remainder in high state of cultivation; situated on New York and Hackensack extension road, 3½ miles from Spring Valley depot; has a large barn, well fenced, all necessary outbuildings, carriage house, granary, hen, hog and bee houses, farm house in good order, with dwelling containing 12 rooms, including water closet and bath room, and pantries and clothes rooms, water in kitchen, coal and wood house connected with kitchen and cider cellar; has never-failing boiling spring; brook running through the farm, offering best facilities for front ponds; see photograph of dwelling and farm house at rooms of Hudson River Brick Association, foot of Thirtieth street, New York; price, with one-half on mortgage, $6,000. Apply to JAMES M. MILLER, 25 Pine street, or to JOHN REMENAW, Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y. (Post office box 125.

FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, NORTH SIDE, 40 acres choice Land, fine House and Barn, 12 miles from New York, 1½ from depot; also 60 acres without buildings; terms low and easy. Inquire of W. L. KELSE, 200 Pearl street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FINE COUNTRY RESIdence, with modern improvements, 1½ hour from New York; large house, handsome grounds, greenhouse and conservatory, stable and carriage house; good outbuildings and fencing; price $11,500; terms easy. Apply to E. F. HYDE, 15 Broad street.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, COMPLETE RESIDENCE; 10 rooms; in perfect order; every convenience; large garden, abundantly stocked; 1 hour from city depot; new house. A bargain. JAMES B. PARSONS, 34 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF 18 ACRES, IN Middletown, N. J.; good buildings; plenty fruit. SMITH T. BRUSH & Park avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON LIBERAL TERMS, IN the English Neighborhood, N. J., within 40 minutes of New York and three minutes walk of Ridgefield and Paterson station on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, seven Acres, with handsome Residence, Barn and Outbuildings, on high ground, handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit, shrubbery, ample shade. Any quantity of Choicest Manure Composted. For further particulars and terms apply to WILLIAM ENGELKE, No. 4 Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT RAHWAY, N. J.—Three easy Cottages of Eight, 9, 10 and 12 rooms. Access to Harlem boats from Jersey city in twenty minutes. Close to Hunter's Point. Inquire of J. M. LOPKINS, Rahway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT GRAND VIEW STATION, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, a new House of 10 rooms, with water and bath room, and a fine Garden and lawn, 100 feet river front, with water front for boat; price $2,700, cash; $250. Apply to W. H. ELLIOT, Grand View Station, or Rahway Depot, N. J.

FOR RENT OR SALE FURNISHED HOUSE AT Orange, $60; also one unfurnished. Address E. BLACKWELL, 25 Cortlandt street, New York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FARMS AND LOTS FROM 5 to 500 acres, some with buildings, some without, and some for exchange. S. IRELAND, 291 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE Sound, on the Post Road, Port Chester, Westchester county, for sale or exchange for property in New York. Address BOX 2,000 P. O., New York.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.—PURCHASE OF THOSE Farms in Westchester county, N. Y., within easy reach of New York by the Harlem Railroad, and pay for them by monthly instalments, the same as you would pay rent. Titles perfect. Apply to WILLIAM H. MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, TWO COTTAGES, OR one of Eight, containing 11 rooms, to exchange, with cash, for House in the city; a great bargain. Apply at 105 Lexington avenue or 1 Union square, first store.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA

RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE

ON TEN YEARS' CREDIT AT SIX PER CENT INTEREST.

No part of principal due for two years, and afterwards only one ninth yearly. Products will pay for lands and good improvements much within the limits of this generous credit. On these liberal terms every candid and enterprising man having only small means can soon acquire a good farm and home for himself and family.

Circulars giving full particulars are supplied gratis; and any wishing to induce others to emigrate with them or to form a colony are invited to ask for all they want to distribute.

Apply personally or by letter to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

W. D. COWLES, Eastern Agent Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, 317 Broadway, New York.

LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—AT WHITESTONE, ELIgibly located, at $250 to $600; streets paved and sewered; improvements first class; new houses being erected. Terms 75 per cent mortgage, five years. No money required if purchaser will build. Get ticket and examine the property. WILLIAM H. MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

METUCHEN, N. J.—HIGH AND HEALTHY; GOOD

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET, WHOLE OR PARTS OF BUILDINGS, with or without Power. Apply at 108 Cliff street.

A.—TWO LOFTS TO RENT, EXCEEDINGLY WELL lighted, on a corner, with or without power. Apply at 108 Cliff street.

A STORE TO LET—25x100, SUITABLE FOR ANY business—piano, fancy or showroom, artificial flower manufactory; good light. Inquire in store 128 West Houston st.

AN ELEGANT FLOOR CONSISTING OF A SPLENdid Parlor and six smaller Rooms; well adapted for any genteel business; location unsurpassed; 107 West Twenty-third street, corner of Sixth avenue. Would let the Parlor, with two Rooms, if desired.

A PLOT OF GROUND, 200 FT. 2½, 6¾, TO LEASE—for a long term, close to the dock, foot of Horatio street. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 699 Hudson street.

A.—TO LET, ON THE WEST SIDE OF SIXTH AVEnue, three of the handsomest Stores in the city; all with French plate windows, reflectors and gas fixtures; in the best block on the avenue. 599 Sixth avenue.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CORNER ON THIRD avenue.—To let, four story Store and Tenement, with finished Basement; very desirable; possession May 1. VACHE & BROWN, 955 Third avenue.

BROADWAY, 817 AND 819, CORNER OF TWELFTH street.—To lease, the entire Upper Part, in whole or part; 102 feet frontage. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 5¾ Fine st.

BULKHEAD TO LET—WITH ADJOINING LOTS, next to the Erie Railway depot, foot of West Twenty-third street. Apply at 73 Wooster street.

CORNER STORE AND DWELLING NINTH AVENUE and Thirtieth street to rent or lease. Apply to H. J. LIPPE, 265 West Thirty-first street.

DESK ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR TO LET—WITH storage in basement or sub-cellar if desired; situated in William, near Beekman street, suitable for drug or paper broker. Address PAPER, box 172 Herald office.

FINE OFFICES TO LET—ON SECOND FLOOR OF 48 East Fourteenth street, third door from Broadway. Apply on the premises.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIVE VERY eligible and finely lighted Lofts, at the corner of Cortlandt and Washington streets, already provided with a 20 horse boiler and engine, with shafting and steam heating pipes; terms easy; an unusual opportunity. Apply to F. HART & CO., 63 Cortlandt street.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER. ANDERSON & ARCHER, No. 6 Reade street.

LOFTS TO LET.—TWO SPLENDID LOFTS ON THE corner of Warren and Church streets, running through to Chambers street; immediate possession. Apply at 32 Warren street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms, 25x50 feet; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 329 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN EXTRA LIGHTED BUILDing, 45x95, corner of First and North Third streets. Apply to LYON & FELLOWS Manufacturing Company, 100 South Sixth street, Williamsburg. Possession immediately.

STEAM POWER AND SPLENDID FLOORS TO LET—with every convenience for manufacturing, and at moderate rent. 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STORES AND VACANT LOTS TO RENT—MOST accessible, on East River. Apply to ANDREWS & BROTHER, 414 Water street, or D. W. McLEAN, Delancey and East streets.

TO LET—FINE LIGHT STORE, HIGH CEILING, 95 feet deep, 29 Beekman street, between Nassau and William. Apply there, or to E. W. HITCHCOCK, 433 Third av.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS OF 239 GREENWICH street, corner of Jay; a very desirable business location; suitable for offices, manufacturing or other business purposes, and at reasonable rent. Apply to GEO. W. DORR, office on the premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SECOND FLOOR OF buildings 257 and 259 Water street, Brooklyn, 40x45, with from 5 to 40 horse power; room remarkably well lighted; shafting, water and water closets on the premises; also a number of smaller Rooms, with steam power, to let. Apply on the premises to H. W. GREENE.

TO LET—SECOND LOFT OF 424 BROOME STREET, near Broadway; size 25 by 85 feet, with large drying shed attached; suitable for a varnisher and polisher or any light manufacturing or business purpose. Apply on premises.

TO LET—TWO STORES AT $25 PER MONTH EACH, where the late storekeepers retired with a fortune. Inquire in the butcher store 76 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, near the Hamilton avenue ferry.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, A large Building, four stories, basement and loft, 200 feet front by 75 deep; well situated for any kind of manufacturing business; or will be let in rooms to suit applicant. Inquire at 541 First avenue.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT, SECOND, THIRD AND Fourth Floors of the building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth street. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY BRICK STORES NOS. 252 and 254 Greenwich street, between Murray street and Park place. Apply to N. H. FROST, 362 Henry street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AND SPLENDID, WELL lighted Shops; power constant and steady. Apply at 382 Second avenue, second floor.

TO LET—A SNUG OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR REAL estate business, &c., consisting of two rooms, at low rent. Apply at 831 Eighth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS 69 WARREN STREET, 25x80, suitable for any purpose. Apply to CHARLES H. WOODBURY, 33 Pine street, room 11.

TO LET—A STORE AND TENEMENT ABOVE, CONtaining eight rooms; also Stable, with five stalls, on Central avenue, Boulevard, near Arcularius Hotel, West Morrisania. Half a mile above Macomb's Dam Bridge; a splendid chance for a grocery and feed business; rent $600 a year. Inquire of A. J. DAM, Union Square Hotel, Fifteenth street, corner Fourth avenue, New York.

Also for sale, a Plot of 19 Lots, the finest villa site to be found on the other side of Harlem River, at a price that will insure a profit of 100 per cent in five years.

TO LET—22 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, CORner of Broadway, a large House, suitable for small hotel, restaurant or business purposes. Can be seen from 1 to 4.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, LARGE, WELL lighted Floors, corner Tenth avenue and Fortieth street. Inquire at the place, in FIRST & PRYIBIL'S machine shop.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH WATER front, on the corner of Jane street and Thirteenth avenue, containing about four city lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot of Horatio street.

TO LET—BUSINESS PLACES.—EIGHTH AVENUE, corner Sixteenth street, to lease, the entire Premises, 2268, comprising two Stores on the avenue and the Office on Sixteenth street; Thirty-eighth street, east of Eighth avenue, Store and Dwelling; lease if required; rent $1,200; immediate possession; Hudson street, corner of Barrow, Store and Basement; rent $1,500. J. DENHAM & CO., 266 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—THE ROOMS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY the New York Leader; excellently located and fitted for a newspaper office. Apply at Dispatch office, 11 Frankfort st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE 686 EIGHTH AVENUE, occupied by dry goods for the last 12 years; best location; possession immediately. Inquire at 315 Eighth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—THE STORE 207 Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street; four years' Lease for sale. Inquire in the store.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, AT 235 East Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET AT HARLEM—STORE, WITH DWELLING OF eight rooms, on Third avenue; suitable for jeweller and watchmaker, large shoe store or dry goods. Apply to S. B. BENSON, Third avenue and 125th street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME NEW SIX story and basement iron front Storage Buildings 30, 32, 34 and 36 Trinity place, New Church street; 104 feet front by 50 feet deep; suitable for manufactory. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, 287 Pearl street, or ROBERT H. ROOSEVELT, 21 Cedar street.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND DWELLING ON Canal street, near Hudson; good location for any business; rent very low. Apply to H. VOGEL, 348 Third avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

TO RENT BASEMENT ON THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Ninth street. Office rent. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue, Bible House.

THE SPLENDID LARGE STORE (CORNER), WITH LEASE; also Floors of the rooms, with modern improvements, to the new free stone house, 1,250 Fifth avenue.

56 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, UPPER PART of House with ramp to any business, together or divided; most promising location, junction of Broadway, corner of Fifth avenue, fronting square garden.

79 NASSAU STREET.—AN OFFICE ON THE FIRST floor to let. GEORGE G. SICKLES, 79 Nassau street, room 4.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED, VERY DESIRABLE [illegible] A.—FURNISHED, VERY DESIRABLE [illegible] A BEAUTIFUL FLOOR, CONSISTING OF SIX ROOMS [illegible] A.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, THE THREE STORY [illegible]

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A VERY NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—On Twenty-third street, near Seventh avenue; three story high stoop, all improvements, first rate order, for one or more years, at $250 per month. This is one of the most attractive houses on our books, but will be rented only to responsible party. Seen from 11 to 1.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET HANDSOMELY furnished three story high stoop brown stone House, Twenty-third street; 15 rooms; in perfect order; possession April 15. Address H. L., box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.—WE OFFER SOME of the most desirable furnished Houses on our books at reduced rents; on West Twenty-third street a large three story high stoop, in splendid condition from cellar to top, fully and handsomely furnished; another of same description on Twenty-second street to lease for three years; rent to a perfectly responsible tenant, $750 per month.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street. Fifth and Lexington avenues, 14th, 23d, 29th, 33d, 37th, 38th, 45th, 46th, 51st, 54th, 57th, 59th and 61st streets. Printed lists. Houses for sale and to let, on application by mail or otherwise.

SPLENDID HOUSE—MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED; East Thirtieth street; parties with security and no children only apply; neighborhood aristocratic. Cheap; $3,000.
TIBBETTS & ESMOND, 363 Broadway.

TO LET—WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR London Terrace—Sung, well furnished three story House, at low rent of $1,800 per year. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOUR STORY HOUSE, EAST Twenty-fourth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; very reasonable.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED BROWN stone Houses; also Parlor Floors with Basements, and Rooms on the third floor; Parts of Houses at low rents to respectable families; location above Forty-second street, Fifth and Eighth avenues.
M. S. FRIEND, 704 Seventh avenue.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE FOUR STORY high stoop House 124 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Good order; modern improvements; early possession; rent $175. Apply to C. SMITH, Smith & Lawrence, 44 West Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE, 69 HORATIO STREET, $1,400
A. 30 Horatio street, House and Stable, good order.. 1,350
12 Abingdon square, House, 17 rooms..... 1,600
19 Watts street, three story House, 14 rooms..... 900
70 9th avenue, house and store, immediate possession.. 1,000
8 Gansevoort street, House, 16 rooms..... 1,000
262 West 17th street, Cottage, 11 rooms..... 650
295 West 12th street, good House, 10 rooms..... 1,000
214 8th avenue, 3½ story House, improvements..... 1,200
251 West 15th street, 2½ story House..... 900
21 Abingdon square, 18 rooms, all improvements..... 1,800
53 Horatio street, four story, 14 rooms..... 1,200
55 Jane street, three story House..... 1,000
80 Jane street, three story House..... 1,000
698 Hudson street, Store and Lofts..... 750
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 699 Hudson st.

A SUPERB DOUBLE MANSION AND STABLE TO Lease exceedingly low; House has all improvements, frescoed, fruit, &c.; six full lots. Fifty-fourth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Broadway.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-FIFTH street.—Four story new, modern, medium size, desirable Dwelling to let low; also large and small Houses on and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues, at reasonable rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A GREAT VARIETY OF HOUSES TO LET.—CAN BE seen at WALDRON & ZITTEL'S, 1,028 Third avenue. Send for printed circular.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE—21x75x100, very close to Central Park, on East Sixty-first street, we will rent for $2,000; send for circular.
WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,028 Third avenue.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE FRENCH BASEment House, sub-cellar, all modern improvements, on West Forty-third street, near Broadway; in perfect order.
POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren st.

A.—TO RENT, THE 2½ STORY HIGH STOOP ROOMY House 250 West Twenty-first street, in good order; rent $1,800. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third st.

A.—TO RENT, THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP House No. 404 Lexington avenue, near Forty-second street, brown stone.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

A FINE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, with every modern improvement, 18 rooms, rent only $600 a year. Apply at 155 Eleventh street, Brooklyn.

A.—TO RENT—A LARGE THREE STORY AND ATTIC high stoop on Nineteenth street, west side; a roomy House; rent $1,200. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

HOUSES TO RENT—AT $1,250, $1,500, $1,800, $2,000 and $2,300; also one on Sixtieth street, frescoed, at $2,700; come and see it. Apply to FETHERSTON & KEMSEN, 1,038 Third avenue.

TO LET—NO. 97 CLINTON PLACE, A LARGE HOUSE, with all modern improvements. Apply to SIMEON GUTMANN, 48 Leonard street, up stairs.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 165TH street, a nice House, Barn, &c. Apply at No. 5 Beekman street, room 7, first floor.

TO LET—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE No. 3 Perry street (Ashland place), in thorough repair; possession immediately. Also four story House 11 Perry street. Also three story House, with Stable, 230 West Forty-eighth street. Also, in Whittemore House, 45 Grove street, fine French Flats and Rooms for business purposes.
E. BLOOMME, 81 Liberty street.

TO LET—EXTREMELY DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, 48TH ST., between 7th and 8th avs., three story high stoop brick, 18 rooms, $1,600; 14th st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story brown stone high stoop, large house, mirrors and parlor carpets included, $1,400; 15th st., between 8th and 9th avs., three story high stoop brick, $1,400; 20th st., opposite theological Seminary grounds, four story high stoop, 25x85x92, possession immediately $1,800; 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs., three story high stoop brick, $1,200; 23d street, between 9th and 10th avs., three story high stoop brick, 18 rooms, $1,800; 38th st., between 8th and 9th avs., three story high stoop brick, $1,500; 41st st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story English basement, 18 rooms, $1,400; 38th st., between 7th and 8th avs., three story brick, low stoop, $1,000.
J. DENHAM & CO., 266 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—TWO FIRST class Houses, with modern improvements; each 10 rooms; within five minutes of the railroad depot. Call on or address Dr. SILVERS, 136 Grand street, Rahway, N. J.

TO LET—WEST SIXTIETH STREET, NEAR PARK and Boulevard, a fine first class brown stone front House; parlors finished in hard wood and elaborate throughout; has every modern comfort and convenience; will be let low to a responsible party.
SMITH & MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House, 144 West Twenty-seventh street; possession immediately; low rent. Inquire on premises, or of A. ASHER, 264 West Thirty-third street.

TO LET—DESIRABLE HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS; rents from $1,200 to $10,000.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK House on East Thirty-third street, between Lexington and Third avenues; unfurnished, $1,650.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, 11 East 53d street, three story h. & h. & House, rent $2,000. For permit, &c., apply to EDWARD MITCHELL, 52 Wall st.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, West Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. Rent $3,500 to responsible parties.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

TO LET CHEAP—BRICK DWELLING 426 HUDSON street; brick Dwelling No. 9 Jane street; two rear Cottages in the Ninth ward; also several Apartments. Apply at 698 Hudson street.

TO RENT—521 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET (STUYvesant's Farm); three story, 14th stoop, brown stone House; rent $2,000. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue, Bible House.

TO RENT—THE VERY HANDSOMEST ENGLISH basement House on our list; modern brown stone, in elegant condition, decorated walls, &c.; West Twenty-second street; rent $1,600.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TWO THREE STORY ATTIC HIGH STOOP HOUSES TO let, with three story extensions, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures. 122 West Twelfth street, and 212 West Fourteenth street.
THOMAS KING, 62 West Thirteenth street.

THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT BRICK House 117 East Thirty-first street, near Fourth avenue; 12 rooms, all improvements. VACHE & BROWN, 955 Third avenue.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES AT LOW RENTS.—A FOUR story English basement on West Twenty-fifth street, 254, painted throughout last spring, moderate rent, $1,300; two more on same block at $1,000 each, and a high stoop at $1,600. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping; also Rooms for single gentlemen only; terms moderate to permanent, responsible parties. 104 West Twentieth street, third house from Sixth avenue.

A.—SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET, HANDSOMELY FURnished, without board, single or en suite, to a private family; moderate terms to permanent parties; possession April 1. 128 West Nineteenth street.

A SUIT OF FIVE ROOMS, WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements; bath, leather washbowls, hot and cold water, &c., to rent about April 1; 2d floor, 242 West Twenty-third street, together or separate; rent $40 and $45; also a front Basement, suitable for an office, furniture or [illegible]

CHEERFUL FURNISHED PARLORS, FOLDING doors, gas; best attendance. $21 weekly. Rooms on first floor, second floor, gas and attendance, $6 a day and $7. 55 Bond street.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR TO LET, WITH board, in private house of gentleman and wife; same as Rooms, in first class residence. 48 Ample street, E. D.

FURNISHED COMFORTABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPING, with use of parlor; private house; 229 West Thirty-fifth street, both and gas; terms moderate; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLORS AND Bedroom, in first class private house, suitable for gentleman and wife. Inquire at 208 Fifth avenue, near 14th street.

IN CORNER HOUSE ON UNION SQUARE, TWO VERY pleasant Rooms, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen; terms moderate; references required. 20 Union square, corner Fourth avenue, New York.

MODERATE RENT.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Front Parlor and Sleeping Room on second floor, well heated by furnace; also Attic Rooms, 416 West Thirty-third street.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET SUITABLE for one or two persons. 36 Third street, few doors east of the Bowery; terms moderate.

PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping or doctor's office; newly furnished; rent $50 per month. 106 West Forty-first street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED, TO A FIRST CLASS DENTIST, suitable Rooms, on second floor, from May 1. 102 East Twenty-third street, one door east of Fourth avenue.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor; would suit two gentlemen or man and wife; gas, &c. Apply to Dressmaker, No. 7 Great Jones street, near Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen, in the first class house No. 6 Lafayette place.

TO LET 171 MOTT STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Broome street. First Floor, furnished, front and back parlor, suitable for a doctor's office.

2 LARGE, HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS—Suitable for housekeeping, second floor; family private; no moving; $25 per month; at 160 East Forty-eighth street, corner Third avenue.

$7 50.—NICE SITTING AND BED ROOM, FURnished for housekeeping; hot and cold water; bath and closet on floor; no moving; fine location. 282 Fifty-second street, near Broadway.

45 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, TO LET, FURnished Room for a gentleman, with bathroom adjoining.

74 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYfifth and Twenty-sixth streets.—Furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen only. References.

105 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—IN A PRIvate German family, a suit or two furnished Rooms to let, above the parlor floor, to gentlemen, without board.

123 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished back Parlor, first floor, to let, for a sleeping room to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; hot and cold water; also nicely furnished Room on second floor; same conveniences; family private.

160 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—To let, by owner, unfurnished, handsome Parlor Floor, to first class tenants, with all improvements.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—NICELY ARRANGED FLOORS, IN THE BROWN stone house 342 East Forty-ninth street; rents from $18 to $24 each.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—IN HOUSE 635 EIGHTH avenue; five rooms; bathroom, water closet, gas, laundry, &c.; rent $42 per month. Apply on the premises, or to S. EMERSON, 599 Sixth avenue.

A.—ROOMS TO RENT, TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, to gentlemen, first class parties. Also an Office for physician. 34 West Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A NICE HOUSE, in a good neighborhood, have three large Rooms, with good closets, bath, and every convenience, which they would like to rent to a small family of adults. No other tenant. Apply at 225 East Thirty-first street.

A NEAT UPPER FLOOR, 130 EAST FIFTY-FIRST street, near Lexington avenue, to let, on or before the 1st of May; Parlor, Kitchen and three light Bedrooms; gas fixtures, wardrobes, and the rent $27 per month.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF FIRST CLASS BROWN stone House in West Forty-eighth street; five rooms; rent $30. Inquire of KEMPNEE & SCHLOSS, 220 West Forty-sixth street.

TO LET—IN FLATS, FURNISHED, THE FIRST FLOOR of large English basement house, three rooms deep, with Kitchen, suitable for a physician; also the Third Floor, with Kitchen, bath, water closet, &c., to a small family only. Inquire only between 12 and 3 o'clock, at 216 West Fourteenth street.

TO LET—ON SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-fourth street, an elegant first Floor; front part fitted up as office or storeroom; very desirable for doctor or dentist and particularly suited for millinery or dressmaking.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, IN A FRENCH family. 115 East Seventeenth street.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, 209 EAST Twenty-first street; $35 per month; from 1st of April or after. References.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOME FLOORS, IN A PRIVATE house, to one or two quiet families. 42 Pike street.

TO LET—FOR ONE MONTH, SECOND FLOOR OF 620 Sixth avenue. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—IN A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP house, two large Rooms on first floor and three Rooms on third floor, with pantries, for light housekeeping; owner in the house; rent $260; possession April 1; reference required. 436 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—FLOOR IN A PRIVATE HOUSE IN TWENTY-second street, near Lexington avenue, consisting of four rooms; all the modern improvements; rent $250 per month. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue, Bible House.

TO LET—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR SMALL family, second Floor, with part of Third, if desired, in a private family. 312 West Eighteenth street.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE 612 SIXTH avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh street, together or separately, in fine order; hot and cold water; also the Basement. Inquire in the store 630 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR; FIVE ROOMS; ALL IMprovements; to a small family; no children in house. Apply to owner, 141 East Thirtieth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

TO LET—TWO HALL BEDROOMS, TO SINGLE GENtlemen, at 100 East Twenty-third street, corner Fourth avenue.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, TO A small, respectable American family of adults; gas, water, &c. 243 West Thirty-first street.

TO LET—FOUR NICE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR OF No. 25 West Thirteenth street; all modern improvements.

TO LET—ON SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-fourth street, a very desirable second Floor; new.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF PRIVATE HOUSE 105 West Twentieth street, consisting of four rooms, all conveniences, to man and wife. Rent $45 per month.

TO LET, NEAR CENTRAL PARK—TWO LOWER Floors and one Room on third floor of house 227 West Fifty-third street; all conveniences for housekeeping; $75 per month.

TO LET—IN AN ELEGANT BROWN STONE HOUSE, the Second and Third Floors, with all modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, 235 East Fourteenth street, between Second and Third avenues; references exchanged.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, TO A PHYSICIAN, dentist or single gentleman (without meals), a large rear Room, on parlor floor (with use of drawing room in a first class full size modern house, occupied by the owner), and the entire Second Floor (four rooms), only to single gentlemen, by the year; location Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; rent of parlor and use of drawing rooms, $1,500 per annum; rent of second floor, $1,500 per annum; this is a good opportunity for permanent accommodations in a first class private house; references given and required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TO RENT—IN A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE house, the Third Floor, suitable for housekeeping to gentleman and wife. Apply at 26 West Forty-third street.

THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF CORNER HOUSE 145 Third avenue, entrance on Seventeenth street; or separate Floors, with immediate possession. Apply to GEO. W. HOXIE, corner Twenty-third street and Third avenue.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—MAY 1, ON Forty-third street, near Broadway; splendid location; rent low; privilege of parlor if taken by a physician. 303 West Thirtieth street.

2D FLOOR—A SUIT OF ROOMS ON SAME FLOOR, with bathrooms; fourth floor, one large Room and hall Room, front. Address GILBERT, 307 West Thirty-fourth st.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

In This City and Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE TWO OR THREE connecting Rooms for light housekeeping; will pay from $25 to $30 per month; where a permanent arrangement can be made; references. Address W. F., Herald office.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN WOULD LIKE TO SECURE Office Room in a physician's office. Address W., Herald office.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, please send full particulars; we have now 100 first class applicants on our registry.
BETTS & TORSTON, 95 West Forty-second street.

WANTED—A TWO STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE, IN Fifth, Eighth or Ninth ward, or will divide a house with an American family; no children. Address, stating rent, MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM IN THE OFFICE OF A builder; has some heating trade. Pine street or Broadway preferred. Address T. B., Herald office.

WANTED A SMALL HOUSE, WITH ALL IMPROVEments; rent about $800. Address, with full particulars, R., box 4,564 Post office, New York.

WANTED—BETWEEN MADISON AND FIFTH AVEnues and 14th street and the Park, two Lots running from street to street, one fronting the other, for horses and stable. Address, with terms, D. L. D., box 5,452 New York Post office.

WANTED A LARGE HOUSE, BETWEEN TWENTYfourth and Thirty-third streets; suitable for private boarding house; furnished or unfurnished. Address E. B. SOUTHWICK, 30 East Twenty-third street.

In the Country.

A FAMILY (THREE ADULTS ONLY) WANT A small house or part of house, furnished House, either on Staten Island or New Jersey, on the line of the Erie Railway, for the months of July and August; must be within the hour of the city; good neighborhood; healthy location; should be for a quiet, private family; state price per month. Address GOOD TENANT, box 101 Herald office.

WANTED TO LEASE, FURNISHED, SMALL COUNtry House, boarding house or country seat accommodating about twenty guests; and not over one hour from New York. Full particulars and [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT—WITH A WIFE OF NEW York, furnished House, with barn and outbuildings, suitable for gentleman's residence, with 10 to 20 acres of land. Address, with full particulars, NATURE, Herald office.

Musical.

A BASS TENOR AND ALTO WANTED FOR A PRO testant church in Brooklyn. Address box 2,357 New York Post office.

A MECHANICAL TUNE CAN BE PUT ON AN INSTRUment in a few minutes, and changed as frequently as desired, by means of a simple contrivance which can be attached to the right hand corner of any piano. Call and see it at WAY & PONS', 16 East Fourteenth street, New York.

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS. PIANO, VIOLIN, guitar, singing, theory, harmony and composition. Also choral singing. Professor's diploma of Royal Academy, Milan. Call or address J. RAY WATSON, Musical Director.

ONE OF THE FINEST ORGANISTS IN THE CITY—Good reference will accept an engagement in a first class Presbyterian, Episcopal or Methodist church. Address, by letter, L. ALBITES, 28 East Fourteenth street.

THE FIRST CLASS REED ORGAN TUNERS WANTED are to call on SMONINGER & CO., 112 Fifth avenue, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LE CLERCQ.
Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
Engagement of the
Charming and Accomplished Artiste,
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
who will appear
in her celebrated impersonation of
ROSALIND,
in AS YOU LIKE IT.
To-day, at 1½,
the only "AS YOU LIKE IT" MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
MISS LE CLERCQ ..... as ..... ROSALIND.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Dilson's Music Store, 701 Broadway.
ON MONDAY NEXT, "THE HUNCHBACK."
MISS LE CLERCQ ..... as ..... JULIA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SPRING SEASON.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
THE GRAND COMBINATION.
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF ..... Directors
DE VIVO ..... Business Manager
FREE LIST (except the press) ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
Messrs. CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF have the honor and pleasure to announce to the public of New York a season of TWELVE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS and FOUR GRAND MATINEES of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, APRIL 1,
IL TROVATORE,
with the following unprecedented Star Cast:—
Mme. PAREPA ROSA ..... as ..... LEONORA
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS ..... as ..... AZUCENA
Mr. THEODORE WACHTEL ..... as ..... MANRICO
Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY ..... as ..... COUNT DI LUNA
Mr. Bellas Ferrando; Miss Schofield, Mr. Chiesa.
Mr. CARL ROSA ..... Musical Director and Conductor
Wednesday, ROSLETTI. Friday, DON GIOVANNI.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE, IL TROVATORE.
Prices—Boxes $25 and $20; Reserved Seats in Parquet and Balcony, $5; general admission, $2. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, $2; admission, Family Circle, $1.
N. B.—Seats for MATINEES and ANY night can be secured at the Academy of Music ONLY.

WALLACK'S.
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his FIRST APPEARANCE, after his severe indisposition, on
MONDAY, APRIL 1,
CONTINUED and SPLENDID SUCCESS of
THE VETERAN,
now in the SEVENTH WEEK of its run.
EXCITING EFFECT
of
THE LAST GREAT TABLEAU,
THE CRASH OF THE FALLING PALACE,
THE CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.
A CHEF D'OEUVRE OF
STARTLING INCIDENT AND
SKILFUL BLENDING OF COLOR AND COSTUME.
"But we recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will bear seeing twice or thrice."—Extract from New York Herald.
Box office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. J. H. Stoddart and Miss Pleasy Mordaunt.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. LALLA ROOKH!
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS AHEAD!
TRANSFORMATION SCENE EVERY NIGHT AT 11.
MATINEE!
MATINEE!!
MATINEE!!!
THIS AFTERNOON AT HALF-PAST ONE!
LALLA ROOKH!
LALLA ROOKH!
LALLA ROOKH!
MOORE'S DELICIOUS ORIENTAL LOVE STORY
DRAMATICALLY TOLD EVERY NIGHT,
TO OVER THREE THOUSAND DELIGHTED PEOPLE,
WHO ARE FAIRLY ENCHANTED
BY THE
EXQUISITE ILLUSTRATIONS
of the poem's descriptive
SCENES OF EASTERN VOLUPTUOUSNESS, MAGNIFICENCE AND LUXURY!
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 30,
AND EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE!
FOSTER'S great dramatization of
LALLA ROOKH; OR,
THE PEARL OF INDIA!
LALLA ROOKH!
THE PEARL OF INDIA!
IT IS BEWILDERINGLY BEAUTIFUL AND BRIGHT!!!
"More free and easy dancing and lavish exposure of female charms than any drama we have hitherto beheld. Even the 'Black Crook' is fairly surpassed by it. The scenes are literally splendid. The Transformation Scene at the close, no description, even in the 'Arabian Nights,' could surpass for sparkling and elaborate splendor."—New York Times.
ITS MUSIC IS RAVISHINGLY SWEET!!!
"Let it be acknowledged that 'Lalla Rookh' is the most stupendous spectacular piece ever seen here. The 'Black Crook' is trivial by its side. * * * It employs magnificently limbed women, some of whom are quite as voluptuous as any Moore ever dreamed of in his most ardent poetic digbts. It gives us dances such as ravished the soul of 'Sunset' Cox in Andalusia."—New York World.
IT IS AS DELIGHTFUL AS THE FIRST DAWN OF LOVE!
LALLA ROOKH!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE!
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS AHEAD.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT HALF-PAST ONE!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEment.—The grand MATINEE of LALLA ROOKH commences this afternoon at HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK! All the grand features!

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
To-day, at 2½, GRAND MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE.
The great

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Lobbyists Controlling the Legislature and Dictating Laws.

PASSAGE OE THE CHARTER IN THE SENATE

Demoralization and Discomfiture of the Seventy Solons.

What They Will Do and What They Won't Do.

Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen Provided For in the Charter.

A Mass of Absurd Incongruities.

RAPID TRANSIT ON ITS TRIAL.

Text of the Assembly Central Underground Humbug Bill.

A Legislative Junketing Party—The Commissioners of Emigration Bill—A Reform Alderman After Five Dollars a Day—The Marine Court Not To Be Abolished.

ALBANY, March 29, 1872.

The Senate has at length adopted a new charter for the city of New York. Although the basis of it is the one originally prepared by the Committee of Seventy the Senate has so altered and amended it that the representatives of the committee now disown it, as not being by any means their fondly cherished measure. The Seventy people are disgusted at the liberties our legislators have presumed to take with what they considered as perfect an instrument as the concentrated wisdom of Gotham could devise for the government of the city. The charter as adopted in the Senate to-day will be sent to the Assembly to-morrow, but the Committee of Seventy are so dissatisfied that they declare they will take no further interest in it. The Assembly has practically passed the Central Underground Railroad scheme, the bill having been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It will probably be formally passed and sent to the Senate to-morrow.

When the debate on the charter was continued in the Senate this morning the lobbies were densely crowded, as has been the case ever since the bill came up for discussion. General amendments being in order, Mr. Cook attempted to amend the section giving the appointment of the Commissioners of Public Safety to Judges Sedgwick and Curtis. He proposed instead to give the appointment to the Mayor. This was voted down. Mr. Lewis offered an amendment to the second section, that the Board of Aldermen should consist of six Aldermen from each Senatorial district and three Assistant Aldermen from each Assembly district. Mr. Tiemann was in favor of the amendment. He denounced the Committee of Seventy for the way they had attempted to

DICTATE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

He claimed that they had gone beyond their depth, and had not been authorized by the people to frame a charter for them. They had come to Albany and substantially told the Legislature that it must not dare to pass any charter other than the one they wanted. They were all good men in their way, but he was of the opinion that they would have done better had they remained at home and allowed the lawmakers of the State to do their duty unhampered. Mr. O'Brien took up the cudgels for the Seventyites, and declared that if Mr. Tiemann had not been supported by them at the late election he would not now be in the Senate. Mr. Palmer then offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that whenever a bill or ordinance containing more than one subject is sent to the Mayor for his signature he may veto any objectionable feature in it without vetoing the entire bill. Mr. Murphy then delivered an argument against the bill, on the ground that the cumulative clause in it was unconstitutional. The committee then rose, and the bill was

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING

by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Chatfield, Dickinson, Graham, Harrower, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Weismann and D. P. Wood—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Benedict, Bowen, Cook, Foster, Johnson, Lord, Murphy, O'Brien, Tiemann and Winslow—10.

In the Senate a motion was then made, and lost by a vote of 8 to 18, to substitute the Assembly bill. The amendment retaining the present Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for one year was then lost by a vote of 10 to 16. Mr. Johnson's amendment, giving the appointment of the Commissioners of Public Safety to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, was then put to a vote and lost by 5 to 17. The regular motion made on every amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole being to recommit to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to strike it out. The Senators who are recorded in the negative, it should be understood, voted to retain the amendments. The following was the vote to recommit the amendment retaining Commissioner Van Nort in power:—

YEAS—Benedict, Bowen, Johnson, Lewis, Lowery, O'Brien, Winslow—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Chatfield, Cook, Dickinson, Foster, Harrower, Lord, Madden, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, D. P. Wood—18.

The vote to recommit the amendment retaining Mr. Green in office resulted as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Benedict, Bowen, Johnson, Lewis, Lowery, O'Brien, Winslow—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Chatfield, Cook, Dickinson, Foster, Lord, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, D. P. Wood—19.

The vote on Mr. O'Brien's amendment, giving the power to the Board of Aldermen, by a two-thirds vote, to appropriate moneys to sectarian or denominational schools, was lost by the following:—

YEAS—Messrs. Cook, Johnson, Murphy, O'Brien, Tiemann—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dickinson, Foster, Harrower, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Weismann, D. P. Wood, J. Wood—20.

A motion after this vote was announced was made to

STRIKE OUT THE ENACTING CLAUSE

of the bill, but it was lost by a vote of 4 to 18. Mr. Lord then got up and remarked that the title was not a proper one, as it did not cover the entire subject of which the measure treated, and he moved as an amendment to it the following:—"An act to amend the election laws in New York and to legalize repeating in said city." The yeas and nays were called on this motion, which was decided in the negative by a vote of 4 to 21. Messrs. Cook, Lord, Johnson, Madden and Tiemann voting in the affirmative. The bill was then put upon

ITS FINAL PASSAGE,

and was passed by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Chatfield, Dickinson, Graham, Harrower, McGowan, Madden, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood and J. Wood—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Cook, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, Murphy, O'Brien, Tiemann—8.

IN A NUTSHELL.

Mr. Foster was excused from voting after he had explained that he could not for the life of him understand the bill. The bill was given a mass of incongruities that he could not make up his mind as to whether it was a good or bad measure. Mr. Lewis explained that he voted against the charter because the amendments had been cast like bills relating to the police department and legislating out of office the bosses of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. The description was an involved one, and he did not perceive it right in principle. This closed the proceedings as far as the charter is concerned.

THE COMMISSION OF EMIGRANT'S AFFAIRS PARAMOUNT.

Who have been here during the session looking after the charter, packed on their cards and took the last train for New York this afternoon, as the fate of the bill had been announced. They are very much put out at the way the charter was amended, and yet to say that A. Oakey Hall was here to move the wires. They were not, well, here like those "scamps" people and the agents for their newspapers depicted and this applies to their newspaper agent at the Albion of the Senate to-day. It is barely possible that the charter might have been defeated had not the Commissioners of Emigration been here in force. Their bill, which was amended in the Senate, was taken up in the Assembly this morning, and Mr. Fields moved to strike out the enacting clause. He said that the bill was a most infamous one. It proposed to take away from the Commissioners of Emigration the control of the Castle Garden property, which they had held for years. The interests of the people who were in favor of rapid transit required that the company should be protected. He was in favor of not this scheme alone, but of every other which would assist in solving the problem of rapid transit. Mr. Jacobs took occasion to call Mr. Alvord to account for his inconsistency, in saying, as he did last night, that he was anxious to see the road constructed, and now endeavoring to secure the adoption of an amendment which would virtually kill it. But Alvord immediately retorted and repeated his sentiments in favor of rapid transit. He was in favor of all that appeared to be practical plans; but he was also in favor of justice being done to Mr. Vanderbuilt. He had no doubt but that after this bill should have been passed by the Assembly a compromise could be effected by which the Senate would consent to favor it. Mr. Vedder, however, declaimed on general principles against the amendment, which he characterized as a monstrous proposition, and one which would render powerless the arm of justice. Mr. Fields' saving clause was lost by a vote of 14 to 8, and Mr. Alvord's amendment was then adopted. Mr. Husted now proposed and the House accepted as a separate section a provision that the number of the directors of the company should not exceed thirteen. The bill was now pronounced complete, but subsequently, on motion of Mr. Eastman, the word otherwise" was stricken out of the third section, so as to make it read that the road should be completed in four years. Anything to prevent it being in order Mr. Hawkins to move his colleague for the whole affair of some kind a provision to the effect that within ten days

AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THE ACT

the Mayor of the city of New York should "without consulting the Commissioner of the Central Underground Railroad Company appoint a corps of the street known as Broadway, and all the public parks and places in the city, which, of course, was not serious enough. On motion of Mr. Alvord a section was inserted providing that the Legislature may at any time repeal, alter or modify [illegible] although Mr. Husted said it was unnecessary, because the Legislature had the right to do it. A suggestion made by Mr. Husted gave rise to some [illegible] the terms of [illegible] Broadway [illegible] four [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EUROPE.

How the Schurz-Sumner Movement is Regarded in Germany.

"OUR COUNTRYMAN, CARL SCHURZ."

The Coalition Among Spanish Politicians Against the Government.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

Meaning of Prince Pion-Pion's Visit to Rome.

GERMANY.

"Our Countryman, Carl Schurz"—The Great Missouri Senator—What the German Press Think About Him—Review of Schurz's Positions—Demonstrations of Its False Analogies.

BERLIN, March 12, 1872.

However difficult it may be for the German people to penetrate into the mysteries of American party politics, it may be interesting on your side of the water to know what conclusions are here drawn from the Schurz-Sumner movement in Congress. Many of the German organs publish original correspondence from Washington, in which the great Missouri Senator, our "countryman, Carl Schurz," is praised to the skies. The oldest members of congress are made to say that Schurz's speech on the 20th inst. was the greatest oratorical [illegible] listened to within the last twenty-five years in the United States Senate. The Senator is declared to be a statesman of pre-eminent ability, whose logic, erudition, brilliant wit and sharp sarcasm are the terror of his opponents. Such is the strain in which these sanguine correspondents treat of their hero. Of course they advance the opinion that the administration can never recover from the terrible blow dealt by the Senator's speech on the

SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION

to the French; that this is an insurmountable barrier to Grant's re-election, &c., &c. Especial stress is laid upon the idea that, up to 1866, the Germans had been looked upon by Americans as the Parnahs of the nation. While now foremost in their councils stands a native of Germany. The same letters speak in glowing terms of the scene offered by the hall and galleries of the Senate during the Schurz speech and advance as an irrefutable fact that government would have given the Senator untold millions or offered him any official position rather than that he should take the stand which he has taken. The last Senator's house is described as the most genteel in Washington, and the favorite resort of the *élite* of society and the diplomatic corps. All this, for aught I know, may be correct. My motive for mentioning it is simply to show what capital is made of it by German political thinkers in their treatment of the inexhaustible

ALABAMA DIFFICULTY,

and how the Schurz movement is being converted into a handle against the United States. The question is asked, "If the United States confess to having flagrantly violated the neutrality laws during the France-German war, why make so much ado about England's similar course during the American war? Why not do to others as you would be done by?" As for us Germans, they say, we are deeply concerned in the result of the Schurz and Sumner examination bill, and we cannot well help it if it affords England an opportunity of showing herself no worse than her accuser. Indeed, the result of this examination is a matter of European interest; for the day may come when Germany shall present her Alabama claims to the dollar-loving Yankees. Such is a specimen of the train of thought awakened by the so-termed patriotic inquiry—of course, void of all political ambition or craving for office—of Schurz and his worthy colleagues. They may comfort themselves, however, with the fact that when the liberal organs of Germany come to dissect this matter

THE SEEMINGLY SERIOUS MISCHIEF

which they now work against the United States will be shown to be what it really is—a narrowly planned attempt of political hacks to thrust their way to the helm of state. Judging from what we see here it would be utter insanity for England to hope to create a diversion of German opinion in her favor in the plea that America sold arms to France; for during the late war England herself more deeply offended and injured Germany, through violation of the neutrality laws, than did the United States. You well remember that barely a word of complaint was uttered by the German representative at Washington, while the official records of the Foreign Department of Great Britain testify to the repeated remonstrances and protests of Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James, against England's furnishing France with war material. As this constitutes an important illustration of the manner in which international law is respected it may be interesting to refer back to a few events of that stirring period. In his memorandum of October 8, 1870, Count Bernstorff pointed out the fact that in the short space of time extending from August 20 to the above date 170,000 guns had been delivered to France; that he was in possession of the

CERTIFIED VOUCHERS

and accounts, and copies of the contracts between the French government and English merchants, and held authentic proofs that the shipping and delivery of contraband of war to France was daily and systematically organized in a number of harbors. To the response made by the English Cabinet that, according to custom, international law did not compel a neutral government to prohibit the export of arms, Count Bernstorff answered by adducing a number of parallel cases in which England, as a neutral power, had prohibited the export of arms and ammunition, and, as stated in her own official documents, "according to the usual practice." To another objection made by England, viz., that in order to prevent the export of contraband of war it would necessitate a complete alteration of the existing British revenue system, Count Bernstorff replied by citing a number of facts, among which the following was prominent:—From a large quantity of official reports and the testimony of sworn witnesses he was ready to show that many thousand cases of guns, known as such to the British customs, had been forwarded by French agents, without any hindrance, as passengers' baggage, to France, and that these cases had never been entered on the manifests of ships. In their recamations German consuls were continually referred to by the British revenue officers that they had no instructions to stop this traffic.

The Count's memorandum, charging the English government with partiality in favor of France in its observance of neutrality laws, verbatim says:—"According to the existing principles of international law, arms and ammunition stand at the head of the list of articles considered as contraband of war, the sale of which to the contending Powers mostly contributes to the support and prolongation of hostilities."

Under these circumstances England would seem to have very little reason to rejoice over the exemption brought about by the imagined *coup d'etat* of the Schurz clique.

SPAIN.

The Coalition Among the Political Parties Against the Government—Zorrilla's Circular—The King's Name Not Mentioned—Sagasta's Organ Speaks—A Challenge by the Government—The Approaching Elections.

MADRID, March 9, 1872.

In my last I mentioned the fact that the republicans had, in their General Assembly, come to the resolution to coalesce with the radicals and other parties of opposition in the effort to defeat the government candidates at the coming elections. Of course the republicans on entering into this alliance, wish to push matters as far as they can, so as to usher in the republic. The Carlists join it with equal gusto, in hopes that it will introduce the reign of their King by Right Divine, Carlos VII. The radicals only intend to use it as a means of getting rid of Sagasta and his crew, and do not contemplate its touching the dynasty of King Amadeus. Whether they will be able to "save" that is a doubtful problem. Time only can reveal it. They have just issued the following circular:

[illegible]

The undersigned, [illegible] which, in the desire to retain power and to secure to the [illegible] a victory which will be [illegible] possible, does not hesitate to infringe the constitution, to violate the rights of meeting and of association, to injure the liberty of the press, to depose provincial deputations and ayuntamientos, and to [illegible] of liberty, the progressive democratic party [illegible] has at [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] which can [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]